The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,049 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M ROHILLA	3500	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th July.
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SHAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Managon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

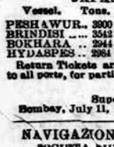
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3500	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3342	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 210, Rs. 340, to Marseilles " 175, " 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.

Passengers' baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000 800	1st AUG	28 Sept.
BURMAH	5,000 800	20th AUG	10th Oct.
R. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Rail one Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	4th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BIASCALDI,
DAMASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. R. JOBY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480 Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on MONDAY, the 18th July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

FOR TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE & GUTTA PERCHA WORKS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ALSO PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 15, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 62 0	" 64 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldtack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From A. M. FABYNMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" —
Leibfraumilch	" 20 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Johannisberg	" 28 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 30 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 18 0	—
Ditto	" 24 0	—
Very fine	" 27 0	—
Most particular Pale or Coloured Port	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	—

From MUNCKE & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	—

From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	—

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	—

From FRANZESCARVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessendier & Co.'s* Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Monnier-Red Bars { fils. }	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy**	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 25 0	
" *	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per dos. qts	Per dos. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" —
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	—
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	—
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	—

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	—
" Finest	" 18 0	—
Vin Marsaqua a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	—
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	—
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 10 to 22. Rs. 0 11 per lb.		
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4 per tin.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	" 0 9
	1 do.	" 1 0
	2 do.	" 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" —
Celery	" —	" 0 10
French Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" —	" 0 12
" II.	" —	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 8
Young Carrots	" —	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" —	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate Interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

5 per cent per annum } 18 months
5½ subject to } 12 "
5 " 9 "
4½ " 6 "
notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A., Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in Bombay Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India Rail paid. For a 25 lb. box.
Post & M O Office.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 34 0 0
Berenag, Kumaon.	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
Telegraph Office, Almora, Kumaon	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
Terms: Cash with Order.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.	6 8 0	25 0 0
Address: The Proprietor, Berenag Tea Co., Berenag P O, Kumaon.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 8 0
	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe. All charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputaion obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazar.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA. | AND AT 42 Pall Mall LONDON.

INDIAN RAILWAYS FEEDER LINES COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd July 1887, at Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, at 4 o'clock, local time.

BUSINESS.
1. To report the progress of the Company's undertaking.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect an Auditor.

E. R. CALTHROP,
Chairman.
3, Wilderness Road, Bombay, 11th July 1887.

THE TRIPARTITE BAG,

THIS BAG being divided into THREE distinct parts makes it an exceedingly useful Bag. It has NO FRAME, hence very light to carry. It has no less than FIVE SEPARATE EXPANDING POCKETS, and yet no larger than the ordinary expanding Bags now so much in demand.

The MIDDLE or OPEN Pocket is very handy for holding Handkerchief, Gloves, Card Case, Books, Papers, and the like, so that such can be got at without disturbing the other parts of the Bag. The TWO Pockets on either side are covered with deep flaps and distinctive catches, so at a glance one can see which side to open for any special article in quest. From Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British Act of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JOHN FOXON, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Company, Nimbora.
GEORGE FREDERICK BRYANT, late Lieutenant, Colonel, Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
GEORGE DAVIES, late of Kurrachee, European.
EDWARD RAINBOW, late Tunnelman, Southern Mahratha Railway Company, Dharwar.
Mrs. ROBERT THOY, late of Sukkur, Native Christian.
EDWARD EGGLESTON, late in the employ of Messrs. Glover and Company, Constructors, Bombay; European.
LADOO, woman, late of Bombay, Hindu.
JOHN CLARK MITCHELL, late European Assistant in the employ of Messrs John, Fleming and Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, late Way Inspector, Bolan State Railway.
W. S. KINNEAR, late of Sukkur.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 25th June, 1887.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *vid* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GEO. YOUNGER & SON,
Brewers, ALLOA, N.B.

WM. McEWAN,
Brewers, EDINBURGH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of the celebrated India Pale Ales, and Stout of these eminent Brewers.

Messes, Canteens, Clubs, Stores, &c., can secure exceptionally favourable rates, for quantities, or regular periodical orders.

Contracts can be made for Six or Twelve Months.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTOWN and ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
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MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.	DRESSES.
SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.	CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.	SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.	TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

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FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

HERMITAGE ESTABLISHMENTS. A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

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MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoties.	Blanketing for
Dosutti.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Flannel.
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Chowks.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Grey Alma Flannel.
Dammer	Brown Army Blankets.	Fine Cloths.
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Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Fancy Prints.
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
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Indigo Press Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

to suit designs and colours.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be made at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Havresacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Darries.	Newar.	Puttees or Leg Bandages.
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons.	

And all

NEW STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had at

The Bombay Gazette Offices,

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(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 6	"
THICK RESIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. S."	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. S." a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post (Cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
" " No. 6	3 0	"
" " No. 7	3 12	"
DRAB.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY 3" Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
YELLOW.—Superior quality	2 8	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	"
RAILWAY BUFF.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	3 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	"
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
ARMS SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OBSERVER STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match | 2 6 each.

"APEX" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted | 0 12 "

EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Orient, White, Fawn, Chiklan, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box | 1 0 "

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

70 to 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN

LONDON, E. C.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED AND CLAIMS ARE PAID AT THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at the Presidency on every MONDAY and THURSDAY (twice a week; holidays excepted), at 12 noon, for such petty articles as are required from time to time.

W. WILD, Major,
For Comt. Storekeeper Genl.
Comt. Storekeeper Genl's Office, Bombay, 15th July 1887.

NOTICE.

FRESH TENDERS for the sale of the OPIUM FARM in the Nasik District on the minimum guaranteed Vend system for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st August 1887 to 31st July 1890, on the conditions already notified, will be ready d up to 12 noon (Madras Time) on FRIDAY, the 22nd July 1887, by the Collector of Nasik.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1,000.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Hazur Deputy Collector.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FRENCH & ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,

Argentis, Praulines, Chocolate Cream, Liqueur, Abrecotins, Nougatines, Sugar, Vanilla, Almonds, Ligumes, Jujubes, &c., &c., &c.

From Ans. 12 to Rs. 3 per lb.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
16, Medows Street.

JUST UNPACKED
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Greengages, Cherries, Pears, Blanches, Foir Roses, Peaches.

Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Apricots, Rs. 1 per lb.

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JUST UNPACKED, A FRESH STOCK.
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

		lb. pk.	Rs.	
White Wrappers	¼	" "	1	8
Pink	¼	" "	1	2
Lilac	¼	" "	1	2
Green	¼	" "	1	0
Yellow	¼	" "	0	10
"	½	" "	0	6
"	1-10	" "	0	2
Chocolate Pistachio Per box.			0	6
" Almonds "			0	6
" Drops "			0	6
" Nougat "			0	6
" Croquittes "			0	6
" Stick "			0	1

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Just opened out a few of
LANCASTER'S
FIRST QUALITY
COMPLETE
PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS,
Cabinet Size.
Price Rs. 200.

Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DANIEL FRANCISCO MORELLO has contracted TO SELL to Mr. HUSTOJEE JEEJEE FRAMJEE LADY BUCHORE having no encumbrances whatsoever, all persons therefore having any claim or demand against the said Mr. Daniel Francisco Morello, are required to give notice of the same by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are required to do so to the undersigned at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Land Ferae Freehold Salt Batty ground, settled under Act VI of 1851, situate, lying and being at Mahim, in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3081 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 473 and 30 new Nos. 1245 and 1248 old survey No. new and new survey No. 209, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the south by the vacant land belonging to the said Mr. Daniel Francisco Morello, on or towards the east by the pal the road, and on or low rds the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, dated this 15th day of July, 1887.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. **1,000**

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd "	... ...	" 200
3rd "	... ...	" 100
20 Prizes	... ...	" 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality,
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND.

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods or notice, on which interest is allowed. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWRELL, Manager

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commissariat rate, Rs. 2 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE JUBILEE STEAM [illegible] AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application,
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

Directors.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Es. O.

Bankers.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Solicitors
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

Agents
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 4, New Forst Road, Byculla.

CERCLE LITTÉRAIRE.
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FOUNDED JUNE 1866.
INAUGURATED NOVEMBER 1866.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Kt ... Patron

THE CERCLE and the DINSHAW PETIT LIBRARY attached to it are open from 7 a.m. to 9 p. m., daily.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Life Members ... Rs. 150.
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The Library contains standard works of French writers on Literature, Belles, History, &c.

The following French Newspapers and Reviews are received in the Cercle.

Le Temps	Le Courrier de l'Europe
Le Figaro	La Revue Medicale
L'Illustration	Revue Bleue
Le Monde Illustré	Revue Scientifique
Les Annales	Revue des Deux Mondes.

Forms of application for membership can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. E. DAVAR,
Honorary Secretary.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or casually usual. Sold at Patna in the Dark, Said in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.: BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk, and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. Name Colors Desired. Golden Brown, Olive Green, Gold Dust, Garnet, Real Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Gold Dust and 30 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try them at once. You will be delighted. Price 10c. a packet. If colored sample and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds. Price 10 c. a packet.

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for Staining Furniture and wooden or metallic articles no other preparation equals our Diamond Artists Black. One trial will convince all. One of the most useful articles ever offered to the public.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however stuffed full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. THUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, S.W.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, AFFECTION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, CARBUNCLES, &c., will be taking the best remedy by using WILKINSON'S RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes impervious to attacks of [illegible] complaints.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will prove a priceless boon by using the remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-merited reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself throughout every part of India. We have, as a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every dispensary in India

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Cricket, Civil *vs.* Military, 11 a.m.

Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona, 3 p.m.

Meeting of Undergraduates' Association, Fort High School, 4 p.m.

Opening of the Young Women's Christian Association, Meeting over the Bible Society's Depot, 8 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Talavera (s), and Clan Maclean (s), for Dunkirk; Shahjehan (s), and Nudden (s), Coast and Calcutta; Okenbury (brig), Mauritius; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 18th instant.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander Scholz, a German, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Hamilton, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th June 1887, was 67,637 maunds, and in money Rs. 15,015.

SAW-MILL ACCIDENT.—Rama Wittoo, aged 25 years, working at the saw mills at Tank Bunder, on Thursday had three fingers of his left hand completely cut off, by his hand being accidentally caught in a circular saw whilst in motion.

JAGHIRS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.—Grants of land to the value of Rs. 800 per annum for life will be given to Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan and Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, native police officers, as a reward for their services with the Boundary Commission.

THE F. C. COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the Society will be held at the College Hall to-day, at 6 p.m., when Mr. Charles Ashbury will introduce the subject, "The Study of History." Professor Jack will preside. All are cordially invited.

SUICIDE.—A Parsee woman named Awabai, aged about twenty years, the daughter of one Muncherjee Manookjee, committed suicide by throwing herself into the Baboola Tank, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of a quarrel with her parents. Up to a late hour yesterday evening the tank was dragged, but the body was not recovered.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Gannoo Nagoo, *alias* Mahdoo Tookaram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being found loitering by night at Chinchpoogly, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused on admitting a previous conviction was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.—A match will be played at the Gymkhana this day, between the Civil and Military. Play will begin at 11 o'clock. The following are the sides:—Civil—Messrs. M Wyer (captain), G H Blackwell, A P Gould, E Gamble, W Holland, G B Macbeth, C A Pogson, L Penny, A D Wilkins, C Yateley, and W E Young, *vs.* Military—Capt. Challenor (captain), Lieuts. Bell, Curtis, Hancock, Harrison, Kreyer, Merriman, Paulmer, Whyte, Corporal Fleming, and Gunner Bourke.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana at 4 o'clock this evening:—

March.....They all Love Jack ..... Rimmer.
Cavatina.....Reguave Nel Silenzio .....Donizetti.
Valse .....La Perichole .....Coote.
Selection ...La Mascotte .....Andrau.
Galop .....Bird's Beak ..... Fahobach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISEASED MEAT.—Hajee Codabux, a butcher, was yesterday charged at the instance of Enoch Solomon, market inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession diseased meat (portion of the carcase of a buffalo) intended for human food, the same being unfit for such purpose. The accused was seen alighting from a train at the Byculla Railway station with the diseased meat in his possession, having brought it with him from Coorla. He was arrested by the market inspector, whose attention was attracted by the offensive smell emitted from the meat. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hurjeevan Ragoonath, a servant to one Nuthoo Laljee, who keeps a grain godown at the Kudduck, reported to the police that on Wednesday his godown had been entered through a back window, which was apparently forced open. His boxes were broken open, and Rs. 90 in cash stolen therefrom.—Jyram Hurry, a pearl broker, reported to the police that while he was at a pearl tester's shop in Shaik Memon Street, at about 4-30 p.m. on Thursday, getting a quantity of small pearls weighed and tested, he was robbed of a silk handkerchief, in the corner of which was tied up a small tin box containing two large pearls, three elongated pearls, and five brilliants set in gold, of the value of Rs. 2,000.

A MAD DOG.—On Thursday morning, Mr. Collett, the Cantonment Inspector of Police, and his family had a providential escape, through the agency of the former, from a rabid dog. The brute made a sudden bound over the wall fronting the compound of the inspector's residence, and seized hold of a fowl, the first object in his way, after severely mauling which he left his prey and made straight for the verandah of the bungalow where Mr. Collett and his family were seated at the time. As quick as thought Mr. Collett grasped at the first weapon within reach, which fortunately happened to be a loaded revolver, and with this at the first shot he despatched the animal, hitting him over the left eye, the ball passing out at the side.

THE LATE MAJOR LYONS.—The "Asian," in appealing to its readers on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons, says:—"The name of Major Lyons, who was mauled by a tiger near Khandalla about a month ago, and who subsequently died in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, is well known to shikaries throughout the Bombay Presidency, and most probably to every one fond of big game shooting throughout India. In later years he kept a hotel at Khandalla, which was a resort for many sportsmen, and where he used to amuse visitors with his stories of shikar. But unfortunately the hotel did not turn out a paying speculation, and Major Lyons has left a wife and several children almost unprovided for. Under these circumstances it was but natural that an attempt should be made to get up a subscription for their benefit in Bombay, and we are glad to see that the amount already subscribed has been nearly Rs. 2,000. This, however, is not a very large sum for the support of a widow and six children, and as many shikaries in other parts of India might like to subscribe, we shall be happy to receive any sums that may be sent to us as contribution to the fund, or intending suscribers can forward their amounts to Messrs. Phillips and Co., Limited., New Oriental Bank Buildings, Bombay. *Bis dat, qui cito dat*; and the sooner intending subscribers forward their amounts the sooner will the widow and children be able to derive some benefit from it.

THE SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.—The recent changes in the Berar Commission, as notified in the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd instant, gives our Assistant Cantonment Magistrate promotion. Syed Shumsh-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, now officiates as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Thompson. We congratulate Mr. Shumsh-ud-Din on the further step which he has gained. Year after year the Administration Reports have spoken highly of the manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of his appointment, and the last one is well calculated to give the greatest satisfaction to Mr. Shumsh-ud-Din, for notwithstanding the fact that the change in the working of the Courts, which was recently introduced by Captain Hastings, overburdened his Court with cases, he has managed to get through his file in the most creditable manner. Somebody has defined genius as "the capacity for labour." Mr. Shumsh-ud-Din undoubtedly then has genius of a high order, for he has the gift of keeping his nose to the grindstone with a perseverance that is astonishing.—*Deccan Times.*

A TIGER ON THE GHAUTS.—A lady passenger, *en route* from Bombay to Poona, while the train was traversing the Ghauts, after leaving Narel, caught sight of a tiger in the jungles, and pointed it out to her fellow-travellers in the same compartment. Nothing could be done then, of course, to bag Master Stripes; but a Parsee gentleman, on being told of the occurrence, started off in the hope of being fortunate enough to bring the intruder to book.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN EDUCATIONAL DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—A deputation from Ahmednagar waited upon his Excellency the Governor on Tuesday last, at Government House, Ganesh Khind. The deputation was headed by Mr. Yeshwantrao Mirikar, a Sirdar from that district, and consisted of about eight gentlemen. They presented a petition to his Excellency in which they deprecated the contemplated abolition of the Ahmednagar City School, and suggested (*a*) that as in the case of the Poona High School the City School at Ahmednagar should be amalgamated with the local Government High School, a step which they pointed out would secure an annual saving to Government of something like Rs. 1,200; or (*b*) that it should be continued as a separate institution as at present; or (*c*) that it should be handed over to the local Municipality in compliance with its own request; or (*d*) that it should be handed over to the Ahmednagar Education Society as a last resort. His Excellency in reply thanked them for their trouble and promised to give the suggestions contained therein his careful consideration. He said he was glad to find the Ahmednagar Education Society come forward, through their deputation, to undertake upon itself the duty of carrying on the City School in case it was decided eventually to transfer the same to them. His Excellency paid his interviewers the compliment by saying that, next to Poona, Ahmednagar was noted for its public activity and intelligence. The deputation, having thanked his Excellency for the kind reception accorded to them, retired.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR LYON'S MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. T. D. Little.....	Rs. 15
Previously acknowledged	„ 350
	Rs. 365

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Captain H. O. Selby being voted to the chair. The following members were present:—Colonel Merewether, Lieut-Colonel Portman, Sir Frank Souter, Surgeon-Major Arnott, Captain Martin, Drs. T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Harold R. King, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serrai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, and Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The first business before the meeting was the "confidential" letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Chairman of the Corporation, inviting them to appoint one of their representatives a member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Institute.

Mr. Javerilal: What is there in this letter which is really confidential?

The Chairman: It is marked "confidential." (A laugh.) I cannot tell you why.

Mr. Javerilal: I know that in the time of a late Viceroy it was a kind of routine to affix the term "confidential" to documents.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then proposed that the Government of India be informed that it was the wish of the Corporation to be represented on the Central Committee, and that they wished to name Dr. Cowasji Hormusji as their representative.

Col. Portman said that when this subject was formally brought forward before the Corporation with the view of some donation being given to the Imperial Institute, a motion was carried that the Corporation had no power to grant any sum of money towards it. Now, if they appointed a member to serve on this Committee, it would be as much as to say they wished to subscribe while they had no power under the Act to do so.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master said the letter was so very brief that they could not understand what the object of the Viceroy might be in asking the Corporation to appoint one of their body a member of the Committee. Perhaps, the Government thought they could get money out of the Corporation by honouring them. The speaker moved an amendment that the Secretary to the Government of India be informed that the Municipality of Bombay were not prepared to name any representative for appointment on the Central Committee in India of the Imperial Institute, as the Corporation believed that the Act did not authorize any payment from the Municipal funds towards such an object.

Col. Portman seconded the amendment.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the Corporation had not been asked to contribute anything at all. All that they were asked to do was to appoint a member to give help in promoting the object of the Institute, which was for the benefit of the Colonies and of India in particular. The duties of any member appointed by the Corporation would be rather of the nature of a corresponding member who might be called upon to give his opinion on anything in relation to the trade of Bombay and so forth, that was conducive to the good of the city. The speaker supposed that the Government of India knew very well that under section 137 of the Municipal Act the Corporation were not allowed to make any contribution.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, wished to have his own name withdrawn from the nomination and therefore, Mr. Dosabhoy substituted the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in his proposition.

Col. Merewether said that the Corporation, while expressing their sympathy with the object of the Imperial Institute, had already stated distinctly to Government that they had no power to make any contribution. He, therefore, thought there was no ground for the fear expressed by Col. Portman and Mr. Master; and it would be a very ungracious thing on the part of the Corporation to say, in response to the invitation of Government, that they would have nothing whatever to do with the Institute. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that as Dr. Cowasjee withdrew himself, he accepted with pleasure the name of Sir Jamsetjee, who would be a worthy representative on the Committee. In replying upon the debate he said that he was sorry to find Colonel Portman and Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master opposed to the motion for nominating a member on the proposed Central Committee for the promotion in India of the objects of the Imperial Institute, as invited by the Government of India. The objections of these gentlemen were ill founded. The Acting Municipal Commissioner had already explained to them that the Government of India had not said a word about any contribution from the Municipal Fund in aid of the objects of the Institute. The Corporation had only been informed that a Central Committee for the promotion in India of the objects of the Imperial Institute was being established in London, and that, if the Corporation desired to be represented on that Committee, they were asked to communicate the name of their representative for enrolment as a member of that body. There was not a single word in that letter about any contribution from the Municipal Funds. It was well-known that, under the Municipal Act, no contribution could be made for any object outside the local limits of the city of Bombay. They have been asked to nominate a member on the Committee which he, Mr. Dosabhoy, considered was an honour proposed to be conferred upon the Corporation as a body representing the citizens of Bombay. He was not going to take up the time of the Corporation by explaining at length the objects of the Imperial Institute and the innumerable advantages to be derived from its establishment. They were all well-known and had been stated in every publication for some time past, but he had no hesitation in saying that the Institute would confer immense benefits on the United Kingdom, the Colonies and the Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.) It is to be the grandest memorial of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress—(hear, hear)—and shall the Corporation stand aloof from it and say that they did not want to have the honor of being associated with it? When the General Committee appointed by the public meeting in the Town Hall for the celebration of the Jubilee met in this very room some months ago, the subject of the contribution to the Institute from the funds which were then being subscribed by the people of Bombay was discussed. That meeting expressed itself strongly in favour of supporting the project of the proposed Institute, but the proposition had come too late to bear any good fruit, because most of the subscriptions had by that time been received, for objects previously determined upon. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, well remembered the hearty support which the Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill then gave to the proposal for aiding the proposed Institute. The Central Committee which is now to be appointed for the promotion in India of the objects of the Imperial Institute will, of course, collect subscriptions from the general public in furtherance of the object, and he had no doubt that people will come forward to subscribe freely and liberally according to their lights and the capacity of their pockets. It was only the other day that they had from the lips or her Most Gracious Majesty herself heard that "this work would be of material assistance in combing the resources of the British Empire for the common good, and would conduce to the welding together of England, her Colonies and India into one harmonious and united community." (Hear, hear.) Now, if they declined the offer of the Government of India, he, Mr. Dosabhoy, had no hesitation in saying that their action would be considered, not only most discourteous to the Government of India, but it would go to prove that they were insensible to the vast benefits which will be conferred upon the Empire at large by the establishment of the Institute, and upon which our Most Gracious Sovereign had set her heart as the grandest monument of her Jubilee. (Applause.)

Col. Portman: As far as I am concerned, I intended nothing discourteous either to the Government of India or to anybody else.

On a division, Mr. Master's amendment was lost by a large majority, and Mr. Dosabhoy's motion was carried with only two dissentients, Mr. Master and Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker said that they were aware that the first reading of this Bill came on the 2nd of this month before the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona. The Bill would be referred to a Select Committee, and it was hoped by Government that the Select Committee might be able to submit their report in time for the second reading expected to take place in Bombay during the early part of next year. It was time, therefore, that steps should be taken by the Corporation to proceed with the consideration of the Bill. There were two ways in which this Bill might be considered. Either a Committee of this Corporation might be appointed for the purpose, or that this Corporation might form itself into a Committee of the whole house and consider it in detail. He knew there were many amongst them who would be in favour of a small Committee. They would object to his proposition on the ground that sixty-four members would be too unwieldy a body to give their time and attention to the Bill. It would take the Corporation too long to go through a Bill containing 528 sections. The discussions would be long and tedious. Now he was not opposed to the appointment of a Committee, if such should be the general wish. He must, however, say that it was not expected that all the sixty-four members of this Corporation would attend all the special meetings for considering this Bill, and take part in the discussions. That the number of members might not be too small, he had provided that fifteen should form a quorum. He was prepared, with the consent of the meeting, to reduce even that number. It was, of course, desirable, nay necessary, that certain members of the Corporation who had shown special interest in the Bill should make it their business to attend the special meetings regularly and give the Corporation the benefit of their views. The present was the time when the Corporation would do well to act upon the principle "Strike the iron while it is hot." There was this obvious advantage in the Corporation at once proceeding with the Bill, and that was that its discussions would be public. Its criticism would make the scope and objects of the Bill better understood by the ratepayers and citizens of Bombay and the public generally. In the Committee room the discussions would remain confined to a few select members and would never be published, and what they wanted was publicity. No doubt, the report of the Committee would be published, but it would only embrace points finally decided upon, and not the *pros* and *cons* of each question. And the result would be just what happened last time, a re-consideration by the Corporation of each section in the constitutional portion the new draft, which occupied this Corporation for three months. What he (Mr. Javerilal) said was that they should do now what they would have to do after the report of the Committee was presented. The appointment of a Committee might come on at a later stage after the main points had been discussed. This course would be the more easy and ensure a saving of time, when it was seen that, although the Bill contained 528 sections, more than 300 of these sections were re-incorporations of the sections of the present Acts, with a few verbal alterations to which no objections could be made. It was in respect of the sections marked "new" in the Bill, and sections borrowed from the English Acts, that a critical examination was most needed. Now, having regard to the fact that this Corporation had been occupied since 1880 with a consideration of the amendments in the present Acts, that it sent two successive reports to Government on the subject of the proposed amendments, and that it consented to a grant for the employment of a Deputy Commissioner to enable Mr. Ollivant to go to Poona, not with a blank legislative cheque in his favour has had been asserted, but with the recorded views of this Corporation on questions of vital importance to them for helping the Legal Remembrancer in the preparation of a new Bill, what would they expect the new Bill to be? They would expect two things. They would expect to see a larger control given to the rate-payers and citizens of Bombay over their own affairs, having regard to their wealth, having regard to their public spirit and the success in local self-Government upon which the Government of Bombay owned that this Corporation justly prided itself, having regard also to the fact that out of a Municipal revenue of some forty-five lakhs of rupees a year, the rate-payers of Bombay supplied something like thirty lakhs a year by taxing themselves. But even if the Bill did not make reasonable concessions in this direction, they would at least expect that the maintenance of the present control would be intact and that full credit would be given in the Bill for the legislative cheque given to Mr. Ollivant. They would not expect anything more than that. But what must be their disappointment, their surprise, nay, their dismay, when they found that the Bill not only did not make any important concessions in respect of an increase in that control, which the Corporation and the Town Council at present possessed over the Municipal fund—the due administration of which was their primary duty—but that it positively and by express provisions diminished this control.

Sir Frank Souter here asked whether the Corporation were going to discuss the Bill at that meeting? He submitted that Mr. Javerilal's motion was for the formation of a Committee, or to make arrangements for discussing the Bill, whereas he (Mr. Javerilal) was now discussing the several provisions of the Bill. There would be, he said, plenty of time for discussing the Bill hereafter.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Javerilal was quite in order. The Bill was before the Corporation, and Mr. Javerilal was quite in order in examining the principles of the Bill.

Mr. Javerilal observed that what he wanted to show was the very great importance of the Bill. Proceeding with his speech he said that, in going over the Bill dispassionately, it was impossible not to be struck by the awful reality which it disclosed, it was impossible not to feel the danger involved in the proposals which placed the rights and liberties of the people of Bombay in their corporate, as well as individual, capacity, virtually at the uncontrolled discretion and absolute mercy of a sole Commissioner, their chief executive officer. If the Bill, as at present drafted, passed into law, the Municipal Commissioner would be an *ex-officio* member of the Corporation with the right of formally moving the Corporation to adopt his proposals, and preventing the education of members in the art of self-government. He would possess the power of enforcing a system of cloture worse than that which obtained in the present House of Commons. He would change the boundaries and the representation of any wards in the city without the sanction of the Corporation. He would be an *ex-officio* member of the Town Council, nay, its Chairman. He would thus be not only the executive head of the Municipality, but the head of the deliberative body, the Town Council, responsible for securing the due administration of the Municipal fund. He would thus sit from week to week in judgment upon his own action—in such action, he assumed, as in fact, he had taken as the Town Council and the Corporation were to bow without word and without comment. Now, if they compared the obligatory duties of the Corporation laid down in the Bill on the one hand with the resourcelessness to which it was reduced in the matter of fulfilling those duties, on the other hand they would realise the truth of what he said. Again, they were aware that, under existing Acts, no action which involved fresh expenditure of money was taken by the Municipal Commissioner without the sanction of the Town Council. All set back cases, all cases of compensation for land required for street improvement, or for the demolition of houses, or cases in which legal proceedings involing costs from the Municipal treasury, or those in which there was a difference of opinion between the Health Officer and the Commissioner, all such cases were considered by the Town Council. They took up a great portion of the time of that body every week.

Sir Frank Souter here again rose and said that he was sorry to disturb Mr. Javerilal in his speech. He begged the Chairman to read the notice of motion given by Mr. Javerilal, and he maintained that the latter was bringing in matters in his speech utterly foreign to the motion.

The Chairman: I don't see it.

Sir Frank Souter: I am very sorry that I am so blind to it. No one can desire more than myself that the Bill should be fully discussed. But this is not the time for it.

The Chairman said he thought that Mr. Javerilal had proposed a motion referring the Bill to a Committee of the house, and he was perfectly in order in showing why he thought it necessary to refer it to such a Committee. He (the Chairman) did not see how Mr. Javerilal could do that unless he dealt with the general provisions of the Bill.

Major Martin asked if every member would then be allowed to speak upon the general principles of the Bill.

The Chairman: Certainly.

Major Martin: Then it will be discussing the whole Bill.

Sir Frank Souter: It will be discussing the Bill twice over.

The Chairman: I rule that Mr. Javerilal is perfectly in order.

Mr. Javerilal, continuing his speech, said that the present Acts expressly provided that the action of the Municipal Commissioner in all matters relating to the expenditure of money should be subject to the sanction and approval of the Town Council. But the new Bill took away from the control of that body over those cases though they might involve the Municipality in the expenditure of lakhs of rupees. If the new legislation passed, the locus standi of the Town Council would have gone; the occupation of the Corporation would have gone. The Commissioner would not only look after the health and sanitation of their houses, but he would think for them, he would feel for them, he would ask them to stand by and be lookers on, allowing him to substitute his own activity for theirs. He would thus postpone for ever their mental expansion and mental elevation. Now they would naturally inquire, why had the Municipal Commissioner been armed with such enormous and absolute powers in the Bill, which, it was clear, he could not exercise himself, but must delegate to his subordinates? The past records of the Municipality furnished explanation to this very important question. The explanation was that the Town Council and the Corporation, had, whenever any occasion had arisen, asserted their rights given to them under the Act. In the celebrated case of Mulibai the demolition of whose house cost the Municipality some Rs. 18,000, the Town Council had actually to pass a Resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner to refrain from providing or defending any proceeding or suit without their sanction. Such a resolution might prove galling to the Municipal Commissioner. It was only one instance. But the result of six years' experience of the discussions at the Town Council, or the Corporation, the issue of legal proceedings in the Police Courts and in the High Court, and of the verdicts of coroner's juries had all been utilized in the Bill for the purpose of aggrandising the authority of the Municipal Commissioner. The theory of the whole Bill was that experience had demonstrated the wisdom of centering all executive authority in a sole Commissioner. The misconception on which this theory was based lay in the non-acceptance of the fact that the executive action of the Municipality had given satisfaction because of the fact that it was subject to checks and control by the Town Council. Mr. Ollivant had urged a plea of a possible conflict of authority in defence of this theory. Such a plea, however, rested upon pure assumptions, and not on fact. The fact, however, was that he did not like the Council to sit in judgment upon his action. He did not desire the Council to discuss freely his action. This was not, Mr. Javerilal said, an imaginary statement of the case, but founded upon the recorded opinion of Mr. Ollivant,

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee here rose to a point of order. He said that he did not underrate the value of Mr. Javerilal's remarks, but he thought the time of the Corporation was being wasted by discussing the details of the Bill, when it was proposed to refer it to a Committee for consideration and report. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) remembered the ruling of a chairman of a meeting in England, who did not allow a discussion on the details of a motion for referring a subject to a Committee for report. General remarks would be sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Javerilal's remarks would be most valuable, when the discussion came on upon the report of the Committee for the appointment of which, he believed, they were all agreed. Mr. Javerilal had been discussing almost all the sections of the Bill, and he might remind him that they would have ample opportunities of doing so hereafter.

The Chairman: I have already ruled, Mr. Dosabhoy, that Mr. Javerilal is quite in order in making these remarks upon his motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy: I should like to ask if you will allow the time of the Corporation to be wasted.

The Chairman: Is that your point of order?

Mr. Dosabhoy: My point of order is that Mr. Javerilal is wasting the time of the meeting. It is not that I undervalue his remarks, but—

The Chairman: Mr. Javerilal is not out of order at all. You may proceed with your speech, Mr. Javerilal.

Mr. Javerilal, continuing his remarks, said that the Municipal Commissioner complained of overwork. He had to leave much of his work to his subordinates, and the work was done indifferently, as the recent cases before the Chief Magistrate showed that he had to do his work vicariously. This question of overwork became more serious when the new Bill assigned to him duties which were a ten-fold, he should say, hundredfold heavier and more numerous than they were at present. He would not take up their time in showing that the whole of this new legislation in the Bill proceeded upon a wrong hypothesis altogether. It was opposed to the past history of Bombay, and of the past career of this Corporation, a career which earned for this Corporation the respect of the highest in the land. The later proof of approbation of their work they had was from her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. In reply to the loyal Jubilee address from this Corporation, which was presented the other day by their Chairman—on whom they were all glad to see the honour of Knighthood conferred, and on which honor he (Mr. Javerilal) congratulated this Corporation and Captain Sir Henry Morland. In reply to their address, her Majesty had been pleased to reiterate her assurance of the gracious message conveyed in the Proclamation of 1858, and to show her good will towards the people of Bombay. Accepting with satisfaction the expressions contained in the address, her Majesty said that it had always been, and would always be, her earnest desire to maintain unswervingly the principles laid down in the Proclamation published on her assumption of the direct control of the Government of India. She had watched with pleasure the progress of Bombay, not only in the national property, but in education, in sanitation, and the comfort of its people. With such high testimony for their good work in the past, and with their desire still to advance in the same direction, they could certainly make out a strong case against the retrograde and reactionary character of the Bill. The last remark he had to make was that he was sure the present Bill would not be allowed to pass as it was, but that it would undergo material changes in the Select Committee on a report on the subject being submitted to Government. It was therefore, incumbent that no time should be lost, but that the whole of this Corporation should proceed to the consideration of the measure. He then proposed in the terms of his notice of motion the appointment of a Committee of the whole house to consider in detail the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master doubted whether "a committee of the whole house" would be a proper body for discussing the Bill. If a committee consisting of 12 or 15 members were appointed, he thought they would be better able to study the Bill.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that while the Corporation proceeded with the discussion in detail of the draft Bill, they should send a respectful protest to the Government, who were going to consider the Bill very shortly, about the 23rd of this month. He proposed an amendment that the Chairman should address, as soon as possible, a letter to Government in the Legislative Department, informing them that the Corporation adhered to the opinions already expressed in their previous letters, and that they were not satisfied about the expediency of giving large powers to the Commissioner, as proposed in the present Bill, nor as to the small extent of powers given to the Corporation in regulating add controlling the affairs of this great city.

The amendment found no one to second it.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee quite agreed that the Bill required mature consideration, for certain powers were proposed to be given to the Municipal Commissioner, and certain powers were proposed to be taken away from the Town Council. The Corporation did not approve of these proposals, which had provoked a good deal of discussion outside. While he fully agreed that the Bill should go before a committee, he put it to the meeting whether its consideration by a committee of the whole Corporation would be a proper procedure. He feared that in a committee consisting of the whole body the presence of the members would be shifting and irregular, and consequently the responsibility would not be so undivided as would be the case if the committee were to consist of 15 or 20 members only.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was decidedly in favour of the whole Corporation resolving itself into a committee. The subject for discussion was so very important that it deserved the study and attention of every one of the members, and if they were to appoint a small committee, however influential and select it might be, it would be excluding such other members as might be desirous of taking an active part in the formation of the new Act. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote thought Mr. Javerilal's proposal was intended simply to avoid a double reference to the Corporation. But if a committee, even though it were to consist of the whole Corporation, would have to submit after all a report to that body, then he thought it would be better to have the subject discussed at first by a small committee.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia was of opinion that if the Bill, as it was at present framed, were passed, the boon of local self-government would come to nothing, and they would be reduced to mere puppets to be handled by the Municipal Commissioner as he liked. The speaker was in favour of the Bill being discussed by a small committee consisting of 10 or 15 members.

Major Martin proposed the following rider to be added to Mr. Javerilal's motion:—That with reference to Government letter the Chairman be requested to inform them that the Corporation intended to carefully examine the provisions of the Bill without delay, and that they would feel obliged if the Government afforded them time to do so.

Dr. Blaney could say from his long experience, that the Corporation was not neglectful in any way of its duties. He was quite sure the Corporation would go heartily into the consideration of the Bill, because there were clauses in it which affected the vitality of local self-government, not only in Bombay, but also elsewhere. He thought public attention had been sufficiently attracted to the unsatisfactory features of the Bill, which had been proclaimed, both within the Corporation and outside it, to be of a very retrograde nature. For his own part he would be quite willing to devote a day or two in a week, if necessary, to the discussion of the Bill. It would be an advantage to have a committee of the whole Corporation, because some members understood the subject of finance better than the rest, some others education, others sanitation, and so on. There would thus be available all the talent of the Corporation in each particular subject, and seeing of how great and vital importance was the Bill to the future interests of Bombay, it would be well to consider it with the utmost care possible.

Colonel Merewether said that if a committee of the whole house were to dispose of the subject finally, there would be something to be said for it. But it appeared to him that the Bill would be discussed by the whole Corporation at first in committee and then again for a second time. That was a course which should be carefully avoided, and he, therefore, proposed that the Bill be referred to the following committee:—Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, the Hon Rao Saheb Mundlik, the Hon. K. T. Telang, the Hon. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Dr. H. J. Selby, Dr. Blaney and Mr. R. N. Khote; that a quorum should consist of five members; and that the committee should have power to take legal advice in cases where it might be necessary.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Arnott.

Dr. Blaney declined to serve on the committee.

Mr. Harold King proposed the following rider to Mr. Javerilal's proposition:—That Captain Selby be appointed chairman of the committee, that the committee be empowered to take legal advice, and call for Municipal papers and persons as may be necessary.

The Acting Commissioner thought that as far as speed was concerned, there could be no doubt whatever that a smaller committee could get through the work quicker than a committee of the whole house. If the committee were to consist of ten members, there would be ten speeches at the outside on each question; while if the number of members was sixty-four, there would be sixty four speeches. (A laugh.)

Mr. H. King said that if a committee of ten members were to make at each sitting ten speeches, then, at that rate, there would be sixty-four speeches more on each occasion when the matter subsequently came before the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal was in favour of a committee of all the talents, which could only be secured by having a committee of the whole house.

Col. Merewether's amendment was thrown out by a large majority—17 to 4. Mr. Javerilal's proposition, coupled with the riders proposed by Major Martin and Mr. King, was then put to the vote and carried by 19 votes to three.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday next,

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

- Colonel Justice.
- Mr F Gleadow, Surat.
- Major C Yates, Surat.
- Mr B Robertson C S, Surat.
- Mrs Coates.
- Lieut F C Grant, Augur.
- Mr James Carruthers,
- Mr F Broadhurst.
- Mr A Shuttleworth, Poona.
- Surgeon-Major Murphy,
- Mr Rayment, AVD, Babugarh.
- Mr R D Galbraith, Glasgow.
- Mr A E Jenkins.
- Mr H Riley.
- Mr S East, R A.
- Mrs A Ramsey, England.
- Mr G Harrington Bush, England.
- Mr H Palin, England.
- Mr and Mrs Shanon, England.
- Mr B Dyson, England.
- Mr and Mrs Nice, England.
- Mr and Mrs A Rundle, England.
- Revd and Mrs Bone, Baroda.
- Major F J Curton, England.
- Lieut Rose, R E, Adgu.
- Mr R W L Tooss, Bellary.
- Mr J E Hilton, Lahore.
- Mr Carter, Lahore.
- Lt-Colonel J E Sanderson.
- Captain Davies,
- Mr F Van Rock,
- Lieut P Legh, Karachi.
- Lieut B Holt, Karachi.
- Mr A D Wilkin, Thana.
- Captain Fletcher, s s China.
- Mr and Mrs Leefe, Nagpur.
- Mr C Fraer,
- Mr Francis Place, Bombay
- Colonel S Penny, R A, Bombay.
- Lieut Davidson, RA, Bombay.
- Lieut Townshend, C I, Horse, Bombay.
- Mr. Fitzmaurice, Bombay.
- Lieut Smith, 19th B Lancers.
- Lieut Colville, 2nd Goorkhas, Bombay.
- Lieut Bollean 2nd Goorkhas, Bombay.
- Mr J Hardeck, Bombay.
- Mr T Walker, Bombay.
- Mr Parker, Suptg Engineer.
- Mr Bashrodi, Bombay.
- Mr Kanille, Bombay.
- Mr D Rae, Bombay.
- Lieut Stanford, RA, Bombay.
- Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
- Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
- Mr J G Thomson, Bombay.
- Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
- Major Cunningham, R E, Bombay.
- Mr Jervis, Bombay.
- Mr Coggan, Bombay.
- Mr North, Bombay.
- Mr Lindsley, Bombay.
- Mr F Turner, Bombay.

Residents left during the week are marked thus (•)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·654
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	612
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during month	25·50
„ „ year	49·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the case of Chunilla Motilal *vs.* Shriram Banichand was heard before Mr. Justice Farran. The plaintiff claimed to recover from defendant Rs. 5,000 damages for a false and malicious prosecution, instituted against plaintiff on a charge of theft; and prayed that defendant may be ordered to restore to him moneys and ornaments which defendant had in his possession, or to pay to plaintiff Rs. 458-12 as the value thereof, &c. The plaintiff appeared in person; and Mr. Davur and Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. On the 7th October 1885, the defendant falsely and maliciously accused the plaintiff before the executive police of theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,900; and plaintiff was arrested and kept in custody for two days, and was afterwards, for several days, kept under surveillance by members of the detective police. On the 17th November 1885, plaintiff was

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The costs for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED.—A SHARP COMPOUNDER. App y THEACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—Seventy-five varieties, single plants or in 4-gl cans. The largest stock in India to a foot from.—T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mazgaon, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, of Best Vienna make, to be SOLD at COST PRICE, by order of the owner. Good Monsoon Boots. SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRAWFORD'S SALE.—A Remington Type Writer and old collection of Goods, Books, all in good order.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 23, Church Gate St., replete with latest novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

ICES! ICES!—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple Water Ice, MORENAS & Co., Wine, Spirit and General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, is open to the Public. Apply for Price List and Terms to W. J. ESSAL.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort, for Cooking Stoves, of the latest designs, specially adapted for India, to burn Firewood. W. J. ESSAL.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay, for Tasmania Jams, to Challenge Competition at only Rs. 3-8 per dozen, 1 lb. Tins, assorted, fresh and fruity. W. J. ESSAL.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medows Street, Fort, for Beck's Pilsener Beer, Quarts Rs. 5-8, Pints Rs. 3-4 per dozen Cash, the genuine Kaiser Brewery. W. J. ESSAL.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Draught Ale and Porter, in small Barrels, Bass' Beer, Quarts Rs. 4-8, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen, Beck's Pilsener. W. J. ESSAL.

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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay, for Groceries, Wines and Household Requisites of every description, at moderate rates. Try. W. J. ESSAL.

FOR SALE, a pair of beautiful Black Pomeranian DOGS, very rare and valuable. Specially sent out to a Native Prince who has come to England. Rs. 200 will be taken for the two—much under their Cost. Apply Messrs. GRIMLAY GROOM and Co.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

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DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MAPLES and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TO LET.—First Floor of House No. 70, Meadow street, (next Rs. 4). Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY or Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

WANTED.—Respectable European NURSE to take charge of one child. Apply to "L," care of KING, KING and Co., Church Gate.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Cantonments, No. 6.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green strong Tamees, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER WANTED to work one of H. J. Wes ies Machines in Sind. For particulars, apply with Testimonials, to "EGE," care of this paper.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

J. BROTHERS and Co. will sell cheap their own preparations, viz., Toothache Drops, Tooth Powder, Pepsine Wine, Hair Restorer, &c., &c. at 49 Kasbadevie Road, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

STRAYED a young black COLLIE DOG with white breast and a few white hairs at tip of tail, answers to name "Rial." Finder requested to communicate to "R. R. C." Imperial Mill, Mahaluxmee Station.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. Apply to JOY CHUNILAL NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 59, Borah Bazar street.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Supreme Merino Waterproof Coats, Gobs sacks Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Check Shooting and Stocking Flannels, Gauntlets and Chilblain, always apply to V. A. MACKAY & Co., No. 20, Dhuseta street, near Jakeria Masjid.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Slotting Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

DON'T you know that Rs. 1 paid for BATLIWALA'S ANJAN MIXTURE at DR. BATLIWALA, Mazgaon, Dadar, Bombay, and at Messrs. GODFREY, MADAN & Co., Coomtee, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Anjan or Ophthalmic Powder does not assist within three days of its use? Agents for Up-country Wazed. Apply to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Mazgaon, Dadar, Bombay.

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SALE OF ARTICLES OF ELECTRIC PLANT AND STORES, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Thomas Lidbetter, Esq Liquidators for the Bombay Electrical Company, Limited (in Li ui d tion) the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 1.30 p. m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, the same consisting of Commutators 16 high dynamo, silver meter, portable 10 celled testing batteries speed indicators (Young's) carbon rods, lamp springs, segments (Commutator shells), Indiarubber wire, No. 14 and 16, tube expander, steam gauge, Chatterton's compound, cut outs, armatures, dynamo and lamp brushes, carbon holders, bottoms, C. I. truck wheels, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, viz.—2 black wood carved sofas.

Also few books, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 16, 1887.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale at the above rooms at 3 p. m., TO-DAY. The following articles will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers:—briar and cherry wood pipes, station's sundries, Jubilee frames, photographic albums, brown Windsor soap, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A new imperial billiard table by Thurston, lamps and accessories complete.

Tapestry curtains.

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Bombay, July 16, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

ALTHOUGH the weekly Bank of England Return shows the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities advanced from 38 to 41 per cent., rates of discount in the open market come higher by ¼ on 3 and ¼ on 6 months' Bills. Stocks are unchanged, Consols at 101½, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102½, and Rupee Paper at 68¼ for 4 and 71⅝ for 4½ per cent.

In the Mincing Lane markets the only movement noticed is in Coffee, which is reported firmer with an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation to 92s. In New York also Fair Rio is quoted ½ cent dearer.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was again firm, the sales being 12,000 bales, comprising 1,200 Surats. Ready prices were unchanged, but American to arrive was 1-32d. dearer in the near and 1-64d. in the distant positions. From New York spot Mid-Uplands are reported 1-16 cent lower, while Futures are 2 points higher.

Cotton here keeps very quiet. We hear of purchase, for local consumption, of 300 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 185½; 400 bales Khangaum at Rs. 188; and 300 bales Bengals at Rs. 149½ to Rs. 150. For export, however, the demand is stagnant, the only inquiry we have heard of being for Bombay pressed Dholleras, and that has not led to business.

WHEAT is dull, and irregular at that. To complete special parcels exporters buy small lots of ready stuff here and there, but as a general rule they are reselling their surplus stocks here in preference to shipping. For White Pessy we quote Rs. 4-5-6 for 85 and Rs. 4-6-6 for 91 per cent.

In SEEDS there is nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Cotton	1,216 bales.
Wheat	10,139 cwts.
Linseed	1,792 „
Rapeseed	780 „
Gingelly	1,033 „

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed. For Liverpool as there is only one steamer available for this month the rate for Cotton is maintained at £1-1-3, but even at 17s. 6d. there is no Wheat booking. London is nominally 18s. 9d. old scale, but no business passing. Continental ports are £1 for ready, 18s for forward loading. Some business is reported for Genoa and Messina, August loading, at 18s., which is almost the only transaction reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—With 2 lakhs of Government Wire Transfers taken up in London yesterday at 1s. 4 31 32d., an advance of 1-33d. and Bar Silver quoted 1-16d. dearer at 44 1-16d. per oz., we have had the basis of greater firmness again, and so far as the Banks' selling rates are concerned this has been apparent in a rise of 1-32d. For private Bills, however, which are exceedingly scarce, we make no change, and Credits we hear have been sold for March delivery at the ready rate, say, 1s 5 1-16d., nothing below that having so far as we can learn been practicable in any position. Closing rates to-day for Tuesday's mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. „
Francs 3 months' sight	1·79½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at Rs. 97¾ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half

The Share market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a son of the president of the Share Brokers' Association.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do	190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do	160
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do	105
Comg. and Shang. H. Corporation	43,000	100	all	17½ do	457
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct	120
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,130
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,8	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Arrcol Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	56
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 7	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	50	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	880
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,75	200	200	..	151
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	72	Rs. 174	675
Connaught Mills	810	500	70	Rs. 7	695
Coorla Mills	1,80	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	560
City of Bombay Shares	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	860
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,300
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	..	662½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	620
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	..	..	100
Indus an Mills	1,02	1,00	1,00	830	750
Hingunga Mills Co. Ld	700	500	all	97½ p.c.	720
Hydraabad Spinning Co.	1,00	500	50	Rs. 30	840
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,00	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	50,000	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1,765
James Greaves Mills	10,000	500	1,00	Rs. 2	60
Jaffer Ali Sons Co.	1,34	50	5	14-5-	20
Jeevraj Bhojraj Mills	1,00	1,00	5	Rs. 5	1,090
Khandsi Factory	75	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	845
Khatao Manufg Co.	1,01	1,000	1,0	Rs 760	770
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	8,50	1,0	1	Rs.	139
Madras United	90	1,00	1,	Rs. 140	2,475
Mahalukshmi	60	1,0	1,0	..	520
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,0	1,0	Rs. 74	1,210
Maragon Spinning Co.	5,0	25	2	Rs. 8	170
Marsovan Cotton Mills	1,15	1,00	1,0	Rs. 70	1,400
Mahabooboshai Mills, Gulburga	12,400	50	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning Co.	90	1,00	1,0	..	380
Nalgaum Cotton Ginning Co., Ld.	60	1,0	100	..	55
Narayan Cotton Co.	1,00	1,00	1,000	..	240
New Great Eastern	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	820
Oriental	5,725	64	64	Rs. 25	550
Peoples Cotton Mills Co.	..	25	250	Rs. 64	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	900	50	50	..	65
Queen Spinning Co.	90	1,00	1,00	Rs. 80	905
Ripon	64	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	810xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,80	1,00	90	..	1,050
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs.	0
Shivaporee Mills	67	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,120
Sun Mills	65	1,00	1,00	..	655
Soutnern India	1,00	50	50	Rs. 15	250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	25	25	..	240
Victoria Mills	60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	440
Western India S.M. Company	1,20	000	1,00	Rs. 0	645
Lakmidas Khimji S. & W. Co			1,00	Rs. 40	800

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,170
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Ld.	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	830
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Bradbury Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Jolaha Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	502
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	315	30	.. 12	30
East India Press Co.	0	000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,50	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 30	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	450
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	245
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	12	..	95
National Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	440
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	580
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	320
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	7	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	940

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.	160
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150		120
Bagty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	90	100	Rs. 20	75
Do. New issue	500		37	10-2-3p.c.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		600	100	2-3p	100xd
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,50	7 p.c.	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	720
Bombay Municipal Bonds				32	10½
Cash Bazaar	1,5	100	10	..	14. Nl
Clydesdale Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,0	100	10	Rs. 10	80
Joyce & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	..	40
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	6,00	100	1	Rs. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11½
Karvandas Lighterage Co.	800	255	250	..	225
Koup & Co., Ld.	4,01	20	17	Rs. 24	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 10	30xd
Naptor Hotel Co.	80	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	195
Oriental Life Association	5,000	20	20	5 p. c	18
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,00	00	1,00	Rs. 1	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,00	25	25		8
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,00	500	500	Rs. 100	1165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	nil.	5
M. M. Mody & Co.	1,000	60	200	11 p.c.	125

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Maclean, Captain J Schofield, was cleared out yesterday for Dunkirk, Baden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nuddea, 1,932 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain A B Cave, laden with a sundry cargo for Coast and Calcutta.

THE P and O Co's extra mail steamer Kashgar, 2,640 tons, Captain C Gadd, will sail to-day with general cargo, for Singapore and Hongkong.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, Captain T P Mailer, sailed last evening for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with twenty deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK. 15TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Madusa	1775	E. Perini	A	J. Janni.
„ Elektra	209	P. Mersa	B	J. Janni.
„ Kashgar	2640	C. Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rohilla	55'0	Briscoe	D	P. & O Co.
„ C. Buchanan	191	W Willar	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Othello	993	J. Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Thisbe	181	A. Scrovech	G	.....
„ Dago	1239	. Macgregor	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lord Charlemant	2055	Bocquet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	2241	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Inchrhona	1496	J. Macdonald	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello	O	.....
„ China	1391	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Esther Roy	..	Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
„ Fernlands	1375	J. B. Sellers	Cut Sides	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ L. Etive	1396	S. R. Lee		F. Muir & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries		W. Lovett & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Talavera (s)	Robson	Dunkirk.
	Shanghai (s)	Leftwich	Coast and Calcutta.
	Glenburg	Mathews	Mauritius.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi.
	Clan Maclean (s)	Schofield	Dunkirk.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—Steamer Khiwa, for China and Australia. „ Simla, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Kashgar, Gadd, was cleared out yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamers Armenia, Goalpara, Cattle Eden, and Wing Sang. Ships Karl of Beaconsfield and Killean.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVALS.
13 Sirsa s ..... Negapatam.
Sahara s ..... Middlesborough.
July. DEPARTURE.
13 Chusan s ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall (s), 400 bales wool, Khatao; 50 bales wool, E Sowji; 40 bales wool, P Jeewraj; 38 bales wool, T Chimandas; 18 bales wool, H Kildas; 25 bales wool, Lukmidas Manik; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, Punnett and Co; 250 bales cotton, A E Moodlier and Co; 356 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co.

Esther Roy (s), 60 bales hemp, J Dayall.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla (s), 890 cwts myrabolums, D Kessowji; 7 bales hides and skins, C Essa and Co; 123 cwts gum, J Anandji; 651 cwts myrabolums, H Gocaldas; 903 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 14 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 366 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 240 cwts cloves, Punnett and Co; 501 cwts mgrabolums, to Gokaldas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga (s), 6 packages pottery ware, Latham and Co; 839 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchrhona (s), 1,200 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rohilla (s,) 751 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.

Lock Etive (s), 13,000 cwts wheat, Vaikart Bros,

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa (s), 15 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Medusa (s), 500 bales cotton Volkart.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida (s), 50 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.
Kashgar (s), 20 bales twist, The Anglo Indian, S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 12 cwts sandalwood, P F Talati; 148 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 829 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 12 chests opium, D Ramcoover; 47 chest opium, H Mooltanchand; 10 chests opium, D Dwar Kabax; 5 chest opium, S Seodatrai; 38 chest opium, D Kishandyal; 8 chest opium, H Ramgopal; 13 chest opium, R Shreekrishna; 5 chests opium, M Manekram; 25 chests opium, T Lachminarayen; 1 chests

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 15.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment to the Irish Land Bill was negatived, and the Bill was read a second time without a division.

THE FRENCH CRIMES BILL.

In the House of Lords, the Crimes Bill passed the second reading.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, JULY 14.

The National *fête* passed off in a very orderly manner. A procession numbering two thousand members of the Patriotic League placed wreathes round the statues of Strasburg and Joan of Arc, and were applauded by the crowd. A few cries of "Vive Boulanger" were heard during the Review in Longchamps, which was most successful President Grévy was much cheered.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

THE WANT OF A MEDICAL ACT FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Dr. Birch, at a meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society, brought forward a resolution, that in the opinion of the Society a Medical Registration Act for the town of Calcutta is urgently needed. Dr. Birch quoted several instances within his experience of injury done by unqualified practitioners. He said the question was, is Calcutta ripe for the introduction of such an Act? In his opinion, it was not only ripe, but over-ripe. Qualified medical relief is obtainable by everybody, either for nothing, medicines included, at any public hospital or charitable dispensary, or may be had for a few annas to the orthodox goldmohur, by those who desired it. By over-ripe, he referred to the legions of vain and ignorant pre tenders, from the broken-down huckster to the aristocratic quack. The Medical Act of England, with certain modifications, he said, might be made applicable to Calcutta. The Doctor would strictly limit the operations of the Act to the town of Calcutta, because in the Mofussil there is not the same plentitude of medical men, and they should not deprive a poor man of what in his ignorance he esteems a blessing.

Dr. Mookerji seconded the proposal, which was supported by several other medical men.

Dr. Macleod said it was well known the Municipality possessed the power of licensing medical practitioners. He was not aware if any steps were taken to ascertain whether the persons licensed were justified. Perhaps arrangements might be made by which this might be done, and this would fulfil all the purposes. He threw this out as a suggestion, and perhaps the New Municipal Law at present under consideration in the Bengal Council, might add clauses to meet the object of the present proposal.

The further discussion was postponed to the next meeting of the Society.

THE NAIHATTI CAISSON JUBILEE BRIDGE.

The Naihatti Caisson Jubilee Bridge over the Hooghly was observed to be slightly subsiding. The East Indian Railway ordered that day trains should not exceed a certain weight, and discontinued running night goods trains across the bridge for the present.

GRANT OF JUBILEE TITLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar this afternoon, to confer Jubilee titles and Khilluts. Owing to Belvedere being under repairs, the Durbar was held at the Bengal Secretariat. The following titles were conferred, with the usual Durbar observances:—To be Rajah Bahadoor—The Maharajah of Durbungah, Khan Bahadoor Nawab Abdul Luteef. To be Rajahs—Their Highnesses Mohendro Lall Khan, of Midnapore; Raja Durga Churn Laha, of Calcutta; and the Honourable Peary Mohun Mookerjee, of Utterpara. To be Rai Bahadoors—Rai Kailas Chunder Mookerjee, Rai Abinash Chunder Mookerjee, Rai Sooju Mull Jhoonjhoonwallah, Rai Rajendra Nath Mittra, Rai Prosunno Mookerjee, and Rai Ram Dass Roy Chowdry. To be Khan Bahadoors—Nawab Syed Ashjur Reza and Syed Moazzin Hossein Moulvi Suraf-ul-Islam.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The services of Deputy Surgeon-General Walker are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

Mr. J. G. J. Duff is confirmed as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.

Mr. T. C. Fenton is appointed Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, sub *pro tem.*

Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent, Indian Museum, is con firmed in the appointment.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted leave for three months, from the 2nd August.

Captain A. M. Muir is appointed Political Assistant, 1st class, sub *pro tem.*, and posted as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

An addition to the Civil Pension Code lays down that a Covenanted Civil Servant who wishes to retire from the Service while on leave in Europe, must submit his application to the Secretary of State.

Major E. M. Alexander to be Inspector of Gymnasia in India, vice Major Tyndall, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major J. N. S. Kirkwood to be Commandant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Colonel Justice, who has vacated the appointment.

Colonel F. Knowles is granted leave for one year.

Brigade Surgeon C. E. Raddock is permitted to retire from the service.

Major S. L. Jacob officiates as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, vice Major J. W. Ottley.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 14.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. C. s. s. Orion left here to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 15.

Mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4 per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
Bar Silver	44 1-16

JULY 14.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,470,000; decrease, £200,000; public deposits, £4,690,000; decrease, £1,400,000; other deposits, £26,820,000; decrease, £409,000; other securities, £19,200,000; decrease, £1,800,000; notes and gold, £12,900,000; increase, £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

OUTSIDE A BALL-ROOM.

Partem aliquam, venti, divûm referatis ad aures!

I was not firm as you were firm that eve,
When wearied with the homage that attires
Beauty and Charm you stood where Night suspires,
And chas'd the dreams which Faith or Fancy weave;

Mystic, with heart not soft'ning to receive
My words which hover'd, as the winged fires
Circled about the flower of their desires,
Round hopes you knew not, or would not believe.

But the Night knew them and her myriad eyes
Were conscious; and her voice was low, or lost
In passion; for the want which prey'd on me

Unfettered by her intermittent sighs
Throbb'd with the throbbings of the starry host,
And shar'd the craving of the lonely sea.

Bombay, Jan. 1872. W. W.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. G. CAUTLEY, Pay Examiner, Bengal, having returned from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Thomas, who was officiating for him, has been ordered to Madras as Pay Examiner of that Presidency.

ON Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Carter, Controller, Military Accounts, Madras, proceeding on leave to England, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Saunders, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, will officiate for him.

THE Clive carried from Calcutta thirty-five men for the 1st Bengal Infantry, thirty men for the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, and thirty-nine men for the 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

A MEDICAL BOARD has been directed to assemble and report on the state of health of Colonel H. Ford, 14th Madras Infantry.

COLONEL R. C. STEWART, 7th Bengal Cavalry, commands the garrison of Mandalay, during the absence of the Brigadier-General, on inspection duty.

HORSE ALLOWANCE to all Medical Officers with the Force in Upper Burma, other than those with Mounted Corps, has been stopped by the Controller, Military Accounts, Madras, pending reference to the Government of India.

THE Queen, in response to a congratulatory telegram sent by the Major-General, Commanding, in the name of the Upper Burma Field Force, replied: "The Queen heartily thanks the Burma Field Force for their congratulations."

COLONEL W. H. DEEDES, Commanding 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant S. G. Radclyffe, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, have each been granted a gratuity of six months' British pay of rank as compensation for the wound received by them when engaged with dacoits in Upper Burma. Colonel Deedes received a gunshot wound in the right fore-arm, and Lieutenant Radclyffe a gunshot wound in the right leg.

THIS year's returns of the troops who have escaped the horrors of the plains show that 15,701 men, or one-fourth of the British Army in Bengal, have been removed to the various Hill depôts, taking with them 695 women and 1,500 children. The excess as compared with last year is close upon two thousand, and the total, so far as the men are concerned, is the highest on record since the date that British troops were first regularly sent up to the hills. Cherat, which has no claim to be considered a sanitarium, should be credited with thirteen hundred men.

REGARDING the complaint that the troops in Lower Burma had been omitted from any recognition in the despatches, it is said that the matter is now under the notice of the military authorities, and that there is every prospect of the services of the garrison of the Lower Province being suitably recompensed.

THE Military Works Department is passing into a stage of increased activity. Its strength has been augmented by the grading of eleven Lieutenants of Royal Engineers in last Saturday's *Gazette*, and the transfer of others from the Public Works Department is under serious consideration. Arrangements meanwhile are being made to revise the old and to prepare new projects for defence works in India, and it is hoped that at all events a commencement may be made during the current financial year. The supply of heavy guns is being expedited, and a considerable number of weapons of light calibre have already arrived in India.

ON the opening of the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the Sir John Lawrence, in the recent cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, in reply to a question put to him by the President, informed the Court that he did not propose to make an opening speech, being up to that moment unsupplied with the information necessary for the purpose of putting the Court in possession of the leading features of the case it was his intention to prove. Later on Mr. Kilby is further reported to have said, in support of the line of examination adopted by him, that he had to dive into all these matters on the chance of something turning up. The *Englishman* remarks:—"These remarks throw a somewhat curious light on the method, or, perhaps, we ought rather to say, the want of method, which apparently characterises the effort made to collect and tabulate the evidence, preliminary to the day fixed for the formal inquiry. Indeed, if the Deputy Legal Remembrancer's remarks are to be accepted literally, no such process ever takes place. All that at present seems necessary to be done is to pass a succession of witnesses through the box, while Mr. Kilby complacently awaits the moment when something will turn up. It is hardly necessary to point out that this happy-go-lucky procedure indicated by Mr. Kilby in the remarks attributed to him in our report, is not calculated to assist in the efficient administration of justice; and if our deductions only bear an approximate resemblance to what actually takes place at these inquiries, the subject should, we think, arrest the early and serious attention of the local Government."

THE Jubilee was celebrated at Singapur on the 27th and 28th of June. It began on the morning of the 27th, with a review on the Esplanade, in which the sailors from the men-of-war in harbour, the artillery, the marines, the infantry, and the volunteers took part. In the afternoon of the 27th sports were held, and an entertainment given to a number of children, and the following day was again devoted to sports and other amusements, the whole concluding with a ball on the evening of the 28th at Government House, which was one of the most largely attended ever given in the Colony.

A DACOIT from Boh Tha Hlaing's gang, which had fled southward after being attacked by Captain Moberly, came in on the 12th instant and offered to show where Boh Tha Hlaing and 12 of his men were hidden; so Captain Broome, with a party of mounted men and several officers who volunteered, went off at once. The party dismounted and tried to surround the dacoits' lair, which was excellently placed in thick jungle between two hill streams. By good management Captain Broome contrived to get within 30 yards of the dacoits, and was surrounding them before they discovered the presence of troops. The camp was rushed, but the jungle was so exceedingly thick that it was impossible to completely cut off the dacoits' retreat. Three dacoits were seized; but two of them resisted and wounded a European sergeant of the 2nd Queen's and one Biluchi with their dahs before they were overpowered and slain. These two men were both south country acoits, one of them being Boh Ton-U, who had escaped from jail when under trial for murder and dacoity committed in the Shwegyeen District in Lower Burma. One other dacoit was captured, and two Snider carbines, three rifles, ammunition and food were also taken. The other dacoits were lost in the thick elephant grass.

THE death is announced of Colonel H. A. Shakespear, commanding the 5th Bengal Cavalry, at Mian Mir. Colonel Shakespear had not been well for some few days previous to his last illness, and he felt the extreme temperature of the last few days excessively, though he refused to take a few days' change. About midnight, on Sunday, Colonel Shakespear felt feverish and sent for the native doctor attached to his regiment. The native doctor finding him in a state of high fever, at once summoned the Medical Officer, who arrived to find him insensible, with a high temperature. Everything was done that could be; but in spite of all efforts he gradually sank and died, without recovering consciousness, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Shakespear was present at the Jubilee sport for the native troops held on Saturday afternoon, a day which, the Lahore paper says, will be remembered for the intense heat which prevailed during the afternoon. Colonel Shakespear entered the service on the 20th November 1858, and has served in the 5th Bengal Cavalry since 7th September 1862; he was appointed Commandant in September 1883. He served during the Bhootan Campaign, 1864-65, receiving the medal; and also in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-79, having been present at the action of Mazina, medal. The funeral was to take place on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, the 5th Fusiliers providing the firing party.

IT is under contemplation to remove the offices of the Surgeon-General of H. M.'s Forces, Madras, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, out of the Fort, where they are at present located, as the buildings they occupy are required for military purposes. It is probable that they will either move into the premises lately occupied by the Government Normal School, Mount Road, or somewhere near the Madras Club. The former is a Government building, a portion of which is in the occupation of the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to the U. C. S. Commissioner. It is a commodious building and capable of accommodating the offices of the Surgeons-General referred to without much inconvenience.

A *CAUSE CELEBRE* IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JULY 11.

A REMARKABLE case has been going on here, before Mr. G. C. Whitworth, the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent of Kathiawar, since April 1886. It has arisen out of a dispute between the present Thakore Saheb of Palitana his Highness Mansingjee and his younger brother Kumar Shri Samatsingjee, about a sum of eleven lakhs of rupees. Ever since its commencement the case has attracted much interest throughout Kathawar among the numerous Princes here. Beyond being a mere monetary dispute, serious imputations have been made by the prosecution—the Palitana State nominally, but the Thakore Saheb in reality—it being alleged that the same dispute has been as a matter of fact misappropriated by the young Chief's brother. The dispute derives additional importance from the high status of the parties concerned. Palitana ranks pretty high in the long list of second class States in Kathiawar, and its revenue amounts to Rs. 5,00,000 a year. On the 24th of November, 1885, the then Thakore Saheb, his Higaness Gohel Shri Soorsingjee, a prince of great wealth died, and a month later the present Thakore, his Highness Mansingjee, the eldest son, ascended the gadi, the administration of the affairs of the State being conducted during the interregnum by Capiain Forbyce, Assistant Political Agent. During the lifetime of the late Thakore, the present Chief was, according to a part of the evidence adduced, held in very great dislike by his father, while his younger brother, Samatsingjee, the defendant in the suit, was favourite, and used even to be taken into his father's confidence and entrusted with a greater portion of the management of the State. This partiality went so far that it is stated the late Thakore openly declared on occasions his desire that his younger son should succeed him. His father's dislike for the present Thakore became so apparent that the present occupant of the gadi, it is said, for fear of his life, had to leave Palitana. This was the state of the relationship between the members of this princely Rajput family when the present Thakore's father died, as stated above, at Poona in November 1885.

At the time the treasury was reputed to be full to overflowing, containing no less than eighty lakhs of rupees in silver. Shortly after Captain Fordyce took charge, he appears to have learnt that Samatsingjee had then in his possession over thirteen lakhs of rupees, and he therefore called upon him to know what was the amount and how he came by it. In explanation the young Chief averred that it had been given to him by his father before his death. As it appeared doubtful that such was really the case, the treasure was taken charge of by Captain Fordyce, who was acting under the directions of Colonel Nutt, the then Political Agent, to whom he had reported the circumstance. However, shortly before the present Thakore Saheb ascended the gadi, he accepted the explanation advanced by his brother, and by a deed which was drawn up, through the intervention of his uncle and other high officials of the State, he agreed to allow him to retain this large amount, and any other gifts he had received from the late Prince.

In the early part of January, the now wealthy Samatsingjee removed his treasure in 150 carts to Pachegaum, one of the villages which he had received in "giras," that is, which had been assigned to him as his portion as younger son. In subsequently overhauling the account books of his late father, his Highness discovered that no entry had been made in the books showing that this sum of thirteen lakhs had been given to his brother. No mention was made of any money beyond two lakhs, which had been paid to Samatsingjee as interest on some loans he had advanced to the Palitana State. Repeated calls were then made on Samatsingjee to refund, especially as the treasury was found to contain no more than a few lakhs, the eighty lakhs turning out to be a myth. But Samatsiagjee refused to comply with the request.

The matter was eventually reported to the Bombay Government, and the fact that *prima facie* it was highly improbable that the late Thakore, however fond he might have been of his son, Samatsingjee, would have given him almost all the money the treasury contained, was especially dwelt on; as also the circumstance that H. H. had been deceived into confirming the retention by his brother of the money. On the facts brought to his notice, his Excellency the Governor in Council issued a Resolution, No. 1601, and dated 17th March 1886, in which he held that "as to the money and other property, Samatsing is entitled to everything which was given to him by the late Thakore up to the time of his death." His Excellency thought such gifts were valid *per se*, and as King had been confirmed by the present occupant of the gadi, he did not understand how the Thakore had been, as he professed, deceived into recognizing and acquiescing in his father's gifts. Lord Reay, however, thought that "it was very unlikely that the late Thakore beggared himself to enrich his younger son," and that Samatsingjee might will be called upon to prove what gifts he had received from his father. This could not be a matter of difficulty, as he as well as his father very probably kept accounts. The Governor directed, in conclusion, that any monies or property over and above what he could prove to have been given to him, Samatsingjee should be required to give up, and if he fai ed to prove his point and refused to refund the amount, that his villages were to be attached until the sum was paid off from the revenues so recovered.

Acting on the suggestions put forward by the Bombay Government, the present Thakore Saheb filed a political suit, which is synonymous with a civil action, in the Judicial Assistant's court here, on the 23rd of April 1886, for the recovery of the eleven lakhs of rupees. The case soon came on for hearing before Mr. Whitworth, and in defence several issues were raised by the other side, the principal of them being that the defendant, admitting that he had taken Rs. 13,30,000, maintained that the money formed part of gifts which had been made to him, his wife and child by the late Thakore at different periods during his lifetime; that it was well known by the principal officers of the State that the money was in his possession and had been given to him. It was therefore his property. Lastly, it was urged that the plaintiff was estopped from claiming the money, as he had previously guaranteed and secured it to the defendant by an amicable arrangement come to before he had ascended the gadi.

Such in short are the facts of the case as far as they have been brought out by documentary evidence. But the suit has gradually developed into a prosecution, and the civil suit instituted in 1886 has assumed more the shape of a criminal action than anything else, as the legal representatives of the Palitana State have openly declared that they charge the defendant with theft or misappropriation. The Government Resolution practically directs the inquiry, and has placed the defendant on his trial, and he is thus being compelled to offer an explanation, or rather to prove when, how and why the monies had been given to him. The plaintiff, as he must still be called, alleges that besides having withheld the money which he claims as gifts, the defendant secretly and surreptitiously took it away to Pachegaum, out of the jurisdiction of the Palitana State, and thence to Bombay, and that to lend colour to his assertion that he had received it in gifts, he made several forged entries in the Durbar books forging the signature of the late Thakore. This, it is stated, Samatsingjee could easily have done, as he had for some years before, and shortly after his father's death, free access to the Durbar books. It is further alleged that owing to his having been his father's favourite, and having had partial management of the State, Samatsingjee knew all about the money, and taking advantage of the fact that his father kept no account of it, he had, during his brother's absence from Palitana and his father's illness, taken possession of the treasure.

These allegations the defendant refutes by stating that being his father's favourite son, and knowing that at his decease there would be little or nothing secured to him, the late Thakore had secretly hoarded the money and given it to him. There was nothing peculiar in this. It was advanced, as if the provision had been made openly and had come to the knowledge of Mansingjee, the present Chief, he would have taken steps to prevent it, besides instigating the other State officials to oppose it. It is denied, of course, that there are no entries in the books of the State, and it is stated that the entries described as forgeries are genuine.

A mass of evidence has been recorded, as may well be understood in a case that lasted over fifteen months. Mr. H. A. Wadya, barrister, who is instructed by Mr. J. M. Dias, a pleader, also of Rajkote, represents the Thakore Saheb, while the Hon. Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, of Bombay, with Mr. S. N. Pandit, of Rajkote, and instructed by the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhai, appear for the defendant.

To-day the case will practically be closed, as the defence have called all their witnesses, and there but remains the speeches of counsel on either side.

VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Beck has been squeezed a little flat both by "P. A. H," who appears to dispute his monopoly of artistic sentiment, and by Mr. Reinold, whom he abuses. But the ordinary humdrum public, who furnish certainly the most frequent if not the loudest critics, have hardly come forward with any views on the subject, and as I have no artistic susceptibility at all, nor am a P. W. D. employè, perhaps I may be allowed to mention one or two points which occur to my uneducated mind in this connection.

I do not make much mention of what is, I suppose, an ebullition of Mr. Beck's artistic imagination, but what to an ordinary reader like myself looks like a statement that the P. W. D. are responsible for the square miles of town razed to the ground or buried beneath it, which surrounded the few monuments still standing on end. This is unbelievable (for the Government only keep one Goth and one Assistant Vandal on the spot, and that only, I believe, since a few years), although Mr. Beck says positively that the buildings resisted the attacks of time and barbarous hordes with fair success.

I very much doubt whether even destroying kings have contributed largely to these attacks, and am inclined to think that Time was certainly the principal villain in the tragedy. At all events, there is abundant evidence that Time could have done the work easily by himself without the assistance of the P.W.D. or other barbarians, and as he is still engaged in his work with some energy, it becomes a question whether, if left to himself, there will be in a few years any more work for him to do. If this is so, then, unless India accepts the advice of "P.A.H." to let him wreak his will on man's works as well as on himself, she will have to put up with a District Engineer. But in the former choice he pleasure will be but shortlived; and when there are no more ruins, there will be no more food for dilettanti antiquarians, a matter which Mr. Beck should weigh.

Mr Beck was evidently suffering from indigestion at Bijapur, and determined to find fault anyhow. He praises the Mahomedans for devoting Hindu temples to their own purer religion; he condemns the Christian for converting what he calls a lovely gateway into a temple of their own.

"Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?"

While on this subject, I really wish some one would arouse my perception of the beauty of this gateway before its conversion. It is to me like a biscuit box battered out of square, with two large holes in opposite sides, of Ogee shape, for the passage, and a quantity of small ones of no particularly emphasized shape stabbed irregularly about for its windows. As for its interior being now daubed with atrocious colours, it would be as reasonable to condemn an artist because his palette is not a beautiful picture. Experiments are simply being tried in patches here and there, to form an idea of what will look best. It is not too late, I believe, for Mr. Theodore Beck to offer his valuable opinion in the matter. Let us hope he will not neglect the chance.

Mr. Beck betrays that he is a disciple of Ruskin. That Professor certainly tried to instil divers ideas into his pupils, doubtless very useful; but I fancy one lesson he laid great stress on, is the necessity of art being true to science. Now where is the scientific essence of the Ogee arch, which is the invariable feature of this architecture? Almost any public schoolboy could point out its inherent faults. Why, Sir, it is surely because this work is so faulty in principle, that most of it is in hopeless ruin after only two hundred years, and much of the rest has shed its stucco imposture, as the witch her rags before the knight, and reveals the awful patchwork of its construction underneath.

Are these triumphs of human genius? They seem rather monuments of the immense amount of labour human beings are capable of throwing away on the production of vanities,—now as much as then perhaps, though in a different way. "Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculis Mus-jid," must have been the sort of principle which animated those builders. And we are to cherish their works with a veneration akin to that we feel for the monuments of the West, which are often nearly ten times their age, and which without restoration would assuredly live after them as long as they lived before them.

The great Bol-Gomuz is the most scientifically built perhaps, and consequently the most secure of all; but fancy comparing this as a noble work with any great Romanesque or Gothic temple of the West, with Speyer Cathedral perhaps, which even nineteenth century explosives, directed by the genius of Napoleon, could not destroy—no, nor hardly scathe!

Sir Ali Baba found your travelling M. P. the most fearful wild fowl he does not appear to have enjoyed a day with the travelling antiquarian.—Yours, &c.,

July 14. VULGUS.

RESERVED PEWS IN CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although interference in Ecclesiastical affairs is a somewhat delicate matter, yet I hope you will not refrain from permitting me to point out, through your columns, the extreme inconvenience which is caused to the church-going public owing to the reservation of chairs in certain churches. I may quote Christ Church, Byculla, as one. About one-half of the pews in this Church are, I believe, reserved, thus destining people to wait outside at times when there is not a seat available in the unreserved portion. And again, if a new comer happens to sit in a reserved seat unintentionally, he is gently asked by the clerk to vacate it. Surely one ought not to be in such a dilemma in a church! It is certainly deplorable to notice that the accommodation in a place of public worship should be guided by a rule which is gaining disfavour among Christians. I only trust by your publishing this letter something will be done by the authorities towards abandoning the practice.—Yours, &c.,

FELIX.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE BERARS.

AN unfortunate incident has occurred in the Berars, which will not assist the work of female medical education in the Province. Our Amraoti correspondent, referring to the occurrence, says:—

A great blunder has apparently been committed by some one in sending some pupils from Berar to Nagpur in connection with Lady Dufferin's scheme. Several candidates were examined by the working members of the Local Branch, *i.e.*, by the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon and the Honorary Secretary, and passed as fit to undergo a course of training in midwifery. They were accordingly sent to Nagpur, but when they arrived there, Dr. Barter, the Principal, objected to admit the Eurasian candidates into the class, as they were, he said, unsuited for the work; and moreover there was not suitable accommodation provided for them on the school premises. Dr. Barter's action has caused a great deal of controversy, but talking of the matter dispassionately, it is certainly very curious that the local members charged with the management of the scheme did not, in the first instance, put themselves in communication with Dr. Barter and ascertain from him all particulars regarding the class of candidates to be admitted, the age limit, &c., before inviting candidates. Having committed the mistake one would have supposed that the local members would accept Dr. Barter's decision. But no. They insisted on his bringing the matter before the Managing Committee at Nagpur, who have agreed with their Principal on every point. The opinion of members is now being canvassed in regard to the "pros" and "cons" of the matter, and in the meantime the fair candidates have all tendered their resignation and returned to their homes. This is indeed much to be regretted, as the profession of midwifery is an honourable one and very lucrative to boot, but of course the ages of intending candidates for this delicate business has to be taken into consideration. The question is being raised as to why Dr. Barter should object to the tender age of the Eurasian candidates, when the natives who went with them were accepted and retained. All things considered however, and bearing in mind the amount of reliance placed by the native public in *dhais* or midwives, it will perhaps be best to select a few number of these pseudo-professional ladies and subject them to a regular course of training, which will not only benefit them in the long run, but what is more important, their patients will be better attended to, which under existing circumstances is almost impossible, when midwives show such palpable ignorance in everything connected with their work. It is difficult to foresee what the end of all the present disagreement will be.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	51	43	50	68	47	3	49	48
July 14, Thursday ..	0	11	0	4	0	11	0	20
" 15, Friday	0	67	0	62	0	55	.....	
Total...	52	21	51	34	47	69	49	68
Total corresponding date of last year ...	65	24	71	75	68	21	71	42

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
14th July up to 10 a.m.....	47	49

BHOWNUGGUR GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 13th July 1887.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	10	61	Chuda	9	34
Songad	10	45	Chital	10	23
Dhola	14	24	Jetpur	7	91

THE SEASON AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

FOR five days last week the rain descended upon us in buckets and cascades, with only an occasional few hours intermission in the afternoon, during which, as the roads dry rapidly, the entire European population of Simla seemed to hurry out to enjoy the privilege of a little exercise and fresh air. Looking out at the endless range of hills on every hand, all drenched and half-hidden in sheets of rain, one's mind wandered back to the days when the venerable patriarch Noah watched the wide waste of waters, and set himself to patching up the leaks in the Ark to keep the inmates dry. This is indeed a time when every house requires diligent patching, and that inestimable boon, the kerosine tin, is one of the chief auxiliaries in the hands of house owners, some house tops presenting such an extraordinary pattern of sheet iron, kerosine tins, and biscuit boxes, as to entitle them to a place in the Imperial Institute. During the intervals when the rain holds off, the clear moist air produces the most marvellous scenic effects, such as are never seen on the lower ranges of hills in the Bombay Presidency, and which neither the pen of poet nor the brush of artist could adequately describe or portray. Every hill has its tints of metallic blue and purple set off with patches of the brightest emerald, while snow-white stationary clouds coil themselves up in an unaccountable way in every valley and ravine.

I have already telegraphed to you about the breaks in the North-Western Railway, which have considerably delayed the arrival of our daks. The damage done is not so serious as that of last year, and it is expected that in a week it will be temporarily repaired, but had the rain not stopped when it did, the results would have been much worse, as several bridges appear to have been on their last legs besides the one that actually gave way. The bridge, three piers of which fell, was one constructed after last year's disaster in order to allow a better escape for the water, and the question that occurs to the amateur mind is what will be done next, for the annual collapse of an important railway is apt to become monotonous. There has as yet been only one landslip, which occurred above the Blessington tennis courts, but it is as yet rather early in the season for them. One part of the hill just above the Mall, and to the east of the Telegraph Office, has always seemed to me to have an uncomfortably shaky appearance. The angle of repose is here very acute, and the hill is composed partly of rock and partly of earth, a mixture which holds well enough together in dry weather, but which loses its cohesion when thoroughly saturated. Should a slip occur here in the day time some one is almost sure to suffer, as the Mall is much frequented. Last year there was a very slight fall of earth at this spot, which caused a lady's horse to shy and fall. The hill sides are now as verdant as three weeks ago they were bare and dry, vegetation in every variety having sprung up like magic.

At such a time I need hardly say that out-door amusements are at a discount, and indoor entertainments are consequently in the ascendant. We are to have a concert at Barnes Court on the 15th, theatricals at the Kursaal on the 21st and 23rd, and theatricals at Sowdon on the 27th and 29th, got up by Lady Roberts in aid of the nursing home for soldiers which was started under her auspices last year. The performance at the Kursaal theatre is to be the well-known comedy "Caste," given by party of amateurs from Dugshai. It has really come to this, that after an interval of more than a month we are to be indebted to foreigners for our mirth. There seems not only to be a scarcity of dramatic and vocal talent, but being scarce, it sets a high price on itself, and is very particular as to the pieces it will act in, the parts it will take, and the parties with whom it will be associated, the difficulties of our managers, to whom we owe so much and are so ungrateful, is therefore greatly increased. When talent is abundant the cry is—"Do give us a chance." Now is the time for anyone with a good voice who is gasping on the plains, and is hard up for an appointment, to come up for ten days to Simla and sing on the Ridge. As soon as his presence is known he will be offered a berth in the Foreign Office, the Intelligence Department, the Post Office, or the Revenue or Agriculture, or any other department in which the emoluments are large and the work light. It is an acknowledged truth, that no one who can act or sing need come up to Simla with the hope of bettering himself in vain. In mentioning our amusements I had almost forgotten the dance last week at Government House, which was well attended without being overcrowded. Your old Bombay friends, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, have also had two or three very pleasant similar gatherings, the memory of which still lingers.

The labours of the Sub-Committee of the Service Commission at Simla have at length come to an end, and they leave us to-morrow, and should be with you in Bombay on Saturday, going round by Ferozepur and Rewari to avoid the breaks below Umballa. I expected to have had the evidence of Colonel Conway Gordon to send you with reference to the Railway service, but it has not been chronicled. Since Mr. Badshah told us of the claims of covenanted civilians to all good appointments, the only communication the Committee has received has been one from Mr. A. O. Hume on the Salt Department. By the bye, I have not seen the following incident in connection with Mr. Badshah's evidence recorded anywhere. When asked by the President why he had selected Bengal in preference to Bombay, Mr. Badshah explained that no one could be a prophet in his own country, to which the President rejoined that another excellent reason was that all Lieutenant-Governors and Residents were selected from Bengal Civilians. Mr. Hume's statement, which is the second he has contributed on the subject, may be summarised as follows. He believes that natives of the required calibre have seldom hitherto applied for service in the Salt Department, because of the superior attractions of the executive, judicial, and even some clerical departments, but he has known natives thoroughly competent for the work. There have been some very good Eurasians in the Department, but those who apply are generally not the best of their class. On the other hand, among pure Europeans (domiciled) there have been men who would have distinguished themselves in any branch of the public service. Considering that the Department is an Imperial one, Mr. Hume would have no race restrictions in it. The only condition he would attach would be that of being domiciled in India. He is confident that as time goes on the best natives will be found competing for appointments in this as in other departments.

The liquidators appointed to wind up the affairs of the Simla Bank are carrying out the work with vigour and energy, and it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that they are likely to receive about half of their capital. This is more than was expected at first, and matters may turn out even better yet. The Bank had, however, sunk its funds in such a large amount of house property that time is required to dispose of it to advantage, for were the market flooded with the whole of it at once, its value would be greatly depreciated. Another serious cause of delay lies in the difficulty of getting house property privately disposed of. The law prescribes public sale, and places difficulties in the way of private arrangements, although the latter are often far more advantageous to shareholders.

I think I have referred in a former letter to the Botany class started by Dr. Watt. The lectures have proved most interesting, and have attracted between thirty and forty ladies and gentlemen, many of whom come armed with mighty note books, and make exact copies of the long Latin words and floral designs with which Dr. Watt embellishes his black board. It will soon be quite a common thing to hear seedlings spoken of as cotyledons and dicotyledons, buds as pedunc-les, &c.

Two British pugilists and their backers succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police on June 20, and were enabled to "pull of" their match in the pretty and sequestered wood of Meudon. The fight lasted forty-five minutes, fifteen rounds being fought. The combatants, Roberts and O'Connor, are two tough specimens of the champion boxing order, and fully sustained the reputations which they have earned on many a field but too well fought. Roberts defeated his opponent; but not until he had had his head pommelled and pounded to an alarming extent, and it was even considered that O'Connor would have been the conqueror had he not sprained a finger in the third round.

SERVICE was recently progressing in Winchester Cathedral, and the Dean sat enthroned, when a telegram was handed to him. He opened it, and cast his eyes up to heaven in dire preplexity. It ran thus, "Ormonde has won." Who was Ormonde? and what had he won! Vainly Canons and such-like minor lights were consulted. If they knew they pretended not to. It was subsequently discovered that the telegram had been sent to Mr. A. Dean, a trainer at Winchester, but as it was addressed "Dean, Winchester" it was handed to the Dean. The telegraph clerk was probably under the impression that this dignitary had put a trifle on the race, and had desired that the result should be at once forwarded to him.

IT is stated that the value of the Jubilee presents brought to the Queen by Eastern and foreign potentates amounts to a quarter-of-a-million sterling.

NOTES FROM SATARA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 14.

To those who have had long experience of Indian stations, and are therefore competent to judge, it is well known that Satara is one of the most pleasant, sociable and "go-a-head" station for its size which could be desired. It is very full just now during the rainy season. The hard-worked official returns from the districts to settle down in peace and quiet. The many who have been to Mahableshwar return with renewed health, energy, and spirits to enjoy the season of gaiety. For four years we have had the good luck to have that most popular of regiments, the 22nd, among us, and

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE issue of the Bombay prospectus so far in advance marks a departure in the conduct of that meeting. Heretofore the prospectus was issued late in the cold weather, and people had little time in which to get their stables in order; but now no one can complain that he has been taken by surprise, and every sportsman on the Western side should support their metropolitan meeting.

The recent discussions in the councils of the W. I. T. C. have filled the hearts of all sportsmen and friends of racing in that part of India with genuine grief. Colonel LeMarchant, Mr. Keyser and Doctor Gaye are true sportsmen and of a type fast growing scarce, and to see these at issue on certain points connected with the welfare of racing is incomprehensible. Public opinion is on the side of the Colonel and the Doctor in respect to the amendment proposed to be introduced into the W. I. T. C. Rules in respect of the naming of riders in declarations. No harm but every good purpose is served by the enforcement of such a rule. On the other hand, when the owner has the option of changing his jockey or refusing to declare him till the last, much unpleasantness is created.

One result of the measure proposed by Colonel Le Marchant and Doctor Gaye, if carried, will be to restore confidence in the public mind, and it may be the means of bringing lotteries once more into popularity.

Owners of horses have no right to complain for not being allowed to hold the trump card over lotteries in their own hands. It is a common failing among owners to overlook the fact that the general public support lotteries, and naturally expect to be allowed to share in the plums that are going. Owners as a rule sit quietly by, only take as few tickets as will give them the right to claim a share of their horses, while people who have no earthly connection with the horses help to fill up the papers; when these latter begin to bid for a horse they are greeted with scowls by owners. If these latter will only reflect they will realise that but for the general public no lotteries would ever fill. In our experience we have never known of a lottery paper being filled exclusively by owners running in the race in any part of India. Then, when one of these disinterested people buys a horse and next day sees him ridden by some lout in place of the crack jockey set down on the declaration, and who has suddenly become indisposed, or having done justice to a lunch is too heavy to ride, what confidence can such a person have in the *bona fides* of owners, and will he again venture into a lottery room? One often hears owners lamenting that the lotteries at such and such a place have fallen off, and if the true reason for such a condition of affairs was ascertained, it would be that the former frequenters of the lotteries at the aforesaid place have taken the adage "once bitten twice shy" to heart.

Some sporting men have a happy facility of imbuing their surroundings with their own tastes. Thus it is that such men succeed in being able to get up race meetings in seemingly impossible places.

We have one recent instance in Mr. Cooper, V.S., who has succeeded in getting the community at Akola, in the Berars, to subscribe and awaken to an interest in racing. We wish Mr. Cooper every success, and would like to see many more like him.

Similarly the sporting 2nd Bombay Cavalry in that out-of-the-way sandy and dreary place, Neemuch, manage to keep the "tambourino a-rolling," and can bring off two sky meetings in the year.

The Umballa stewards have determined to make their meeting an extra sensational one, for we observe that they now offer a purse of Rs. 2,000 on the second day for a five-furlong handicap open to all ponies 12-2 and under. There will be a lot of form before them at Dehra, Lucknow and Meerut to help the handicapper to adjudicate weight.

The prospectuses for nearly all of the principal race meetings are out, and a very imposing list they make. If the Russians will only remain quiet and the nuisance of camp exercises avoided, we shall have a bumper racing season.

Some localities have, however, not yet made any sign. Though Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, give no indications as to whether they mean to hold small or large meetings, we notice the Kurrachee prospectus is on very liberal terms, and Hyderabad in Sindh is about to keep her neighbour in countenance and bring off three days' races in August, the dates conflicting with the Secunderabad fixture.—*Asian.*

Gastronomical and bibulous excesses are bound to run to gout, so we are not surprised, after Stung's winning a race at Kirkee, and Joe Anderson a tennis tournament (playing with Miss Scott) at Poona, to hear that that grand old sportsman has been confined, much to his disgust, to the privacy of his own apartments. Under these circumstances the only diet that is admissible is the occasional mouthful of the pure and a sip of tepid toast-water. Anything beyond this is positively dangerous, and the mere sight of whisky produces recurrent apoplexy. But it is nice to know that our old friend is in good hands with Dr. Brazer Creagh to prescribe for him, and Captain Hanwell to see that he gets his toast and water regularly. here is every hope of a speedy recovery. That trio *should* baffle anything. But stung must not win again, or there will be a relapse.

Mr. Locke has, we hear, sold the Arab Euclid to H. H. the Maharajah of Durbungah, so our princely neighbour now owns to him and Mercury the two best horses of their different classes in India. The beauty of both is that they are, not only so exceptionally superior to their class contemporaries, but that they are so thoroughly sound and bleat with the most perfect constitutions. The Durbungah-Beresford stable will be very *bad* to beat this year, and no real sportsman will grudge his luck if it can sweep the board, for its owners have spent much money in the vain endeavour to prove the English horse all round the superior of the Australian, and we chuckle over the fact that Lord William is slowly arriving at our own way of thinking by his having purchased the very best horse from the Jaintpore stable, an Australian, which is bound to clear everything in front of him again this year as he did the last, and none of us will grudge him his triumphs. Why pay a fortune in England for an exquisitely topped but soft-footed and round cannon-boned thoroughbred that requires velvet to travel over; and, this injured, can do it in very quick timing, when you can buy an Australian who can compass the same distance within two seconds of the time accomplished by his English brother, and who, if his head and neck be a bit coarser has good flat legs of steel-like quality, which will ensure his not breaking down, unless badly treated on our Indian turf.

There has been a split in the Hyderabad Confederacy sable resulting in Mr. Ali Abdullah's dispensing with the services of Wool, the jockey, for disobedience of orders. Wool apparently, however, has not been long out of employ, for he has obtained service with a Parsee owner of horses at Poona. T. Kendall has taken charge of Mr. Ali Abdulah's and the Hyderabad Confederacy's horses and gone with them to Bangalore.

We understand on the best authority that neither Colonel le Marchant nor Surgeon-Major Gaye have had the smallest cause for soreness with Mr. Keyser, who resigned his office of Steward of the W. I. T. C. on account of absence from Poona, and who for that reason requested that his name should be omitted from the list of Stewards for the current season.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE European Constable of Hoshangabad, Mr. Williams, was at the Itarsi Railway Station a few days, when he got a whiff of the odour of opium. He was at once on the lookout, and peering through the venetians of the waiting-room, he espied two men chatting in the back verandah, and he noticed too, that the smell of opium grew stronger when he approached the window just behind which they were seated. He accordingly went round and calling together some respectable witnesses, searched the men and found in the possession of one of them a large bag containing about 4 seers of foreign opium. The accused, it is said, admits that he purchased the opium in Bhopal, and was taking it down towards the Madras Presidency with the intention of making something by the transaction. The smuggling of contraband opium appears very frequent in the districts bordering on the Bhopal State.

MADRAS.

THE AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—An adjourned general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held on Tuesday. The meeting resolved itself into Committee in order to consider further changes in the Municipal Act, as suggested by a Committee appointed at a special meeting of Commissioners, adjourned till Monday.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 207 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 258 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 265. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 83 from fever, 27 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 128 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·6 per 1,000 per mensem. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·6 per 1,000 per annum.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.—At the High Court, Appellate side, on Tuesday morning, before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brandt, Mr. C. Sakara Nair appealed against the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of South Malabar on a prisoner named Thodathil Choyi, who had been convicted of murder. The facts of the case, which were not disputed by Mr. Sankara Nair, were briefly as follows:—The prisoner and the deceased man were both of them tradesmen in the Town of Calicut, and for some time ill-feeling existed on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased on account of the deceased being more successful in business than the prisoner. On the 13th April last, the prisoner, who undoubtedly had been drinking on that day, entered the shop of the deceased, and stabbed him with a knife. The deceased cried out, and very shortly afterwards fell dead.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the Judge was right in sentencing the prisoner to death, and they accordingly affirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

SUNSPOTS.—Bearing in mind the probable connection between sunspots and rainfall, it is of particular interest to us in Madras to notice that there was a very rapid falling off in the number of spots during last year. In the first half of the year there had been somewhat of a diminution, but that was made up for by the occurrence of two secondary maxima, March and May, when the spotted area exceeded part of the sun's visible hemisphere. After the second of these the average daily spotted area did not exceed 1,500th part, and in the end of October a most striking minimum set in. The Greenwich and Dehra Doon photographs taken together give a complete record, except for November 17 and November 30, and show that for 38 days beginning October 31 and ending December 7, there were only 7 days on which a single spot was shown, and even for these days the mean daily area was only 7 millionth's of the sun's hemisphere. Prof. Tacchini is inclined to think that the true minimum of the period has been reached, but this seems improbable, since the ordinary interval from maximum to minimum is seven, and the years interval in this case is only 2·8 years. It seems more probable that it is a secondary minimum like that which occurred in 1875. At the same time it must be remembered that the maximum of the present period fell abnormally late—13 years 8 months after the preceding one—and that some were inclined to treat the great outburst in April 1882 as the true maximum. It will be particularly interesting, when the period is complete, to compare the rainfall and sunspot statistics with a view to seeing how far they correspond. So far the abnormalities of the one seem to have been fairly reproduced in the other. It may be added that though the prominences have shown a marked diminution since the period of maximum they have not fallen of nearly so rapidly as the sunspots.—*Madras Christian College Magazine.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

HEALTH OF UMBALLA.—Cholera and small-pox appear to have subsided altogether at Umballa, and no fresh cases of either have been reported lately, as lightning and thunder has been plentiful, the atmosphere has undergone the requisite amount of purification; and there is therefore not much fear of the reappearance of these diseases.

BURMA.

JACK TAR IN RANGOON.—Jack Tar's Rangoon experiences are evidently not of the happiest kind. We learn that the system of preying on sailors when on shore on leave is unhappily carried on to a great extent in that port. Any person passing down Fraser Street by day or night will notice a number of boys, principally Madras Mahommedans, who speak English, laying in wait for poor Jack. These gentry, we are creditably informed, are in the habit of leading Jack ashore to the vilest and lowest places in the town, and, when they have sufficiently drugged the unfortunates with liquor, take them in general to the Horticultural Garden, where, selecting a secluded spot, they induce them to go to sleep, and then at their leisure ease Jack of all, not even excepting the better portion of his clothing. Cannot something be done by the Police in this direction? Or are they so backward in their work that even this open-handed system of oppression is allowed to pass unnoticed? Something might be done here, too, and that without much difficulty.

A SCOTTISH HERO.

IN clearing out a storeroom in the Royal Hotel, Stirling, the other day a case was discovered containing a most interesting relic intended for preservation in the National Wallace Monument on the Abbey Craig. Mr Arch. Campbell, the respected proprietor of the hotel, states that eighteen years ago, when the monument was handed over to the present custodiers, he was asked by a number of the Monument Committee to take charge of the case, and to keep it until it was claimed. It was, therefore, consigned to the storeroom, and, having never been claimed, has lain hidden all these years. It is a case of autograph letters from eminent man, handsomely mounted in a carved and glazed oak frame, 31 in. long by 28 in. high. The thistle ornament is carved all round the frame, and at the top is shown the lion rampant, surmounted by a helmet with open visor, while at the bottom of the frame is affixed a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

Dico Tibi Verum
Libertas Optima Rerum.
Nunquam Servit Sub Nexu Vivito Fili..

The following letter, which accompanis the others, explains the origin and purpose of the collection of autogrphs:—

"Glasow, August 5, 1868.

"Dear Sir,—Considering the great interest you have taken as one of the committee in the erection of the National Monment to the memory of Sir William Wallace, I trust that you will not be offended by my requesting you—as I cannot doubt that the subscribers will approve—your being the medium of dispensing to the proper custodiers these souvenirs of illustrious men who sympathise with them in their admiration for the character and gratitude for the service of our great countryman. The frame also in which they are placed should lend an additional interest, being part of the tree known as the "Wallace Oak of Elderslie," a gift from Captain A. A. Spiers, M.P., the present owner of the soil on which the hero was born.

"Should the committee avail themselves of the wide and lofty rooms in the main tower of the monument for a collection of objects connected with the history of our country to be kept open free to all comers, these letters from men of world-wide fame, actors in the great national movements which have engaged the attention of the world during the present generation, should assist in showing to posterity the true character and position of one whose warlike achievements and example of self-abnegation secured eventually the independence of his own country and added to the growing popular sentiment of the country, against which the hardihood to gainsay is daily extended.

"Trusting that our committee, which has so creditably carried out the ideas of the subscribers thus far, will find some way to thank especially those of other countries who have sympathised with us in a patriotic duty—I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"JOHN M'ADAM.

"William Burns, Esq."

The gentleman to whom the above letter was addressed acted as secretary to the Wallace Monument Committee in succession to the Rev. Dr Chas. Rogers. He was the author of a work in two volumes on "The Scottish Wars of Independence." Both Mr Burns and Mr M'Adam are now dead. The first autograph letter is from Garibaldi, and is dated from his island prison of Caprera, 18th March 1868. The following is a translation appended to the original:—

"The ashes of the great inspire the great of soul to noble deeds. "—*Foscolo.* And William Wallace, Scotland's noblest hero, sheds as bright a glory upon his valorous nation as ever was shed upon their country by the greatest name of Greece and Rome.

"G. GARIBALDI."

The next letter is from Louis Blanc, dated May 1868:—

"Death makes no conquest of its conqueror,
For now he lives in fame, tho' not in life.'

"To none are these words of Shakspeare more applicable than to William Wallace, whose only ambition was to rescue Scotland from foreign oppression—whose faith in her independence did not waver a single moment—whose patriotic energy never slackened—whose whole career was one of unfaltering devotion to his country—whose life was that of a hero, whose death was that of a martyr. LOUIS BLANC."

There is a long letter from Kossuth, dated May 12, 1868, of which we give the concluding sentence:—

"Doomed myself to the long agony of a servile exile for a cause 'similar to that for which Wallace laid down his life—akin to him not in merit but in purpose, motive, and determination—I feel honoured by being allowed to have my modest share in the tribute of veneration of the memory of the proudest champion of the independence of that Scotland which with untiring generosity has cast such rays of consolation in the dreary path of my desolate life as made me love and honour her to my dying hour like a second home."

Karl Blind, writing from London under date May 7, 1868, has a short letter of which the following is a translation:—

"The crime which English Kingcraft committeed against the Scottish hero was expiated centuries after, through the sentence passed upon a tyrant's head, which broke the 'chains and slavery. To-day the two nations are united in brotherly union, and the name of Wallace is not a sign of alienation, but a symbol of virtue and of noble devotion, even as are the names of Tell, Winkelried of Kourad, Besserer, and Artaveldo KARL BLIND."

Last comes a striking sentence by Mazzini, dated May 12, 1868.—

"Noble, disinterested, pure loving, brave—crowned with the double halo of Victory and Martyrdom, Wallace shines forth from the dim twilight of the past, the manly teacher of unity betwixt thought and action to Scotland—one amongst the high prophets of nationality to us all—honour him, worship his memory, teach his name and deeds through the children of your land. Reverence for the mighty souls of gone times is the safest pledge for future greatness. JOSEPH MAZZINI."

How such a relic—all the more valuable now since some of the great ones have departed—has been forgotten and neglected by the Wallace Monument Committee is unexplainable.

WHAT IS THE FREE KIRK COMING TO?

DOUBTLESS you are eager to hear whether I approve of the arrangement to hold the next Assembly in Inverness. No, my dear brother, I do not. What good can come of it? Will the spiritual life of the Highlands be strengthened by an invasion by such men as disgraced the Free Church at Edinburgh a few weeks ago? What will be the effect on the young of these parts of hearing Dr. Smith jesting like a comic paper about the Confession of Faith? Alas! even here in Benbecula we feel the evil influence of that deplorable Assembly. A report has reached me that a farmer who belongs to my church milked his cows last Sabbath! This is but the first step to selling the milk on the Lord's Day. I notice, too, that my session does not do as I order it so obediently as formerly, and three Sabbaths ago I had deplorable proof of the immorality that is setting in among the young, and catching them like a fever. I was walking from the church to the manse between services, when I caught sight of Saunders M'Leod's boy in a tree. He was just putting his hand into a bird's nest when I saw him. "Duncan! Duncan!" I cried in horror, "do you know that this is the Sabbath day?" In other days any boy caught by me in such a position would have fallen to the ground in fright. But what think you he said? He held up his hand to enjoin caution, and cried in an angry whisper, "Wheesht, ye deevil; the auld yin's in!" My dear Mr. Mitchell, after that shock I could hardly get through the afternoon service. What is the Free Kirk coming to?

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A REMARKABLE letter on the decline and fall of the Free Church of Scotland is published in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*. The writer is alleged to be a certain Rev. Donald M'Craw, Benbecula, who takes a very gloomy view of the prospects of the Free Church. Mr. M'Craw (according to the *Scotsman*) has distinguished himself by delivering some singular speeches in the Free Assembly; but he is best known perhaps by his work,—"On the Respect due to Ministers," which is very popular among the Free Church Clergy. The letter in question is addressed to an elder of the Free Church at Pluckercquharity, Dingwall. We quote the following:—

DAMNABLE AND INFERNAL WEAPONS.

I promised to give you my views on the Free Assembly of 1887 as soon as it should have been held, little thinking, however, how painful the task would be. My dear brother, there are times when I feel dispirited and hopeless of the Free Church's future outside Benbecula, yet will I not give way to despondency, but rather buckle on my (armour?) and fight the many-headed Beast single handed. Yet not single-handed, for are there not still a faithful few in the Highlands (among whom I include yourself and our Christian brother, Mr. David M'Kenzie, of Tobermory) who look to us to see us stand fast—to understand when the only Church is threatened by the damnable and infernal weapons of casuistry and Popery? Be not surprised, dear sir, when I tell you, for a fact, that a number of the most successful preachers in the Free Kirk have been bought over by emissaries of the Pope. Successful preachers! What a mockery the term is. I thank God that I am not, and never have been, a successful preacher. You will remember that I preached the Glasgow Vennel Church (my first charge) empty in three months. Do not think that I am boasting when I say this. With the Free Kirk on the edge of a precipice this is no time for boasting. Yet we must take a firm stand at this most momentous period of our existence. Rather than rush down the steep places into the sea with the others, like the swine who were possessed of devils, I shall secede from the Free Church altogether. Or, rather, they will be the seceders, and the Free Church will then only exist in Benbecula. Practically that has been the state of affairs for some years, and I have only hesitated to withdraw from the body publicly lest it should hasten the Churche's downfall. I have not forgotten, my dear brother, our talks last summer, when you expressed an opinion that Benbecula was now the only stronghold of the Church and its minister the Churche's only shining light. I was much impressed by your remarks at the time, and I ask you not to be afraid to repeat them.

A CHALMERS, A BEGG AND A M'CRAW.

I am, of course, assuming that the reports of the Assembly meetings have reached you. You must be already aware that the Church which has numbered a Chalmers, a Begg, and, I say it in all humbleness, a M'Craw, among its ministers, has openly scoffed at the Confession of Faith; and that the Rev. Walter C. Smith, or that Marcus Dods—it does not matter which—whose names I write with a shudder, joked about Professor Candlish's "provoking orthodoxy" without being run out of the Assembly. We had hoped in Benbecula to see Candlish the scoffer rise after his friend Robertson Smith, and instead we hear the Free Assembly cracking jokes about him. At this critical hour it is a glorious thought to me that I never made a joke in my life, and never understood one when I heard it made. I can fancy you, my old friend, asking me, with that humble deference with which you were wont to treat what dressed me, for some explanation of the rapid falling away of the Church. Alas! the Church has been like a stone on a mountain side—once it began to move downward its decent has been rapid. I feel convinced that learning is at the root of all the evil. It is learning that has sapped the life of the Church. Think over the heretics and you will find that they showed a love of Greek, which was a heed longer, and German, which is the language of infidels. Much learning maketh a man mad. It puffs him up with pride, and in his boastfulness he knows not what he does. You are well aware, my dear friend, that I am not a learned man. When at college I had no time to study; all my hours were occupied in reading the Word. I could not wrestle with the Binomial Theorem for the taking of my sin, though they were fewer and less considerable than those of my associates. I was one of those thoughtful students who leave college without taking a degree. Yet I knew even then that I was gifted beyond my fellows, and I acknowledged it with humility. Walter C. Smith was one of my class-mates. He was a prize-taker, a graduate; the professors who could not appreciate his low (as regards a few entertained unawares!) predicted great things of him. Yet contrast us to-day. He is in Edinburgh, while I am in Benbecula. They stand at the singing in his church; they praise God in mine. He is the friend of Candlish and the rest of that gang, while I associate with M'Kenzie of Tobermory. He has written some slippery plays and books of rhymes, while I am the author of "On the Respect due to Ministers." But it is not because I have passed him in the race that I seek here to point a moral. He has fallen because he reads the works of the German atheists in the original; I am honoured and respected from the one end of Benbecula to the other, because I am sound.

ETERNAL BEAUTY IN A ONCE CHRISTAIN CITY.

Two stories have reached me from Edinburgh which you are not likely to have heard. The one tells a sad tale of the falling away of the Free Kirk, but the other is hopeful. I have them from a divinity student in Edinburgh who is to be trusted, for he is a native of Benbecula, and grew up under my teaching. The one story is concerned with a disgraceful riot at an Edinburgh playhouse. It grieves me to have to announce to you that theatre-going is on the increase, and that a number of members visited one of these godless houses under the very eyes of the Assembly. At one of the Edinburgh theatres there was playing during the second week of the Assembly an externally beautiful play-actress of the name of Mary Anderson, of whom, I regret to say, a large proportion of the younger ministers became enamoured. The creature cast her spells over them, and they were as lost men. One night they went to the theatre in a body, and becoming madly excited, created a disgraceful disturbance that for a time put an end to the immoral performance. Another version of the affair appeared, I believe, in a public print which the divinity student sends me, but that is the true one, he says. Unfortunately, the disturbance was not their way of giving expression to their indignation that play-acting should be permitted in a once Christian city. The play was a new one, called "A Winter's Tale," by the London actor Shakespeare, and, like all such entertainments, it was merely an excuse for the improper and shameless display of the person. The pious infatuated ministers did not heed this. Up to this point they had failed to become personally acquainted with the woman Anderson, and the disturbance was premeditated, in order to give them an excuse for calling on her and apologising afterwards. I understand that they did this, and that all were so keen to form part of the deputation that they even came to blows. What are we to think of the Free Church after this?

THE SABBATH IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

The more hopeful story relates to the Press. Yes, my brother, I think I hear your exclamation of surprise, but it is indeed so. And the Church goes down morally, the newspapers rise, until I at last begin to think that they may, after all, be the preachers of the future. You will rejoice with me when I inform you that they there is a newspaper which prints nothing on the holy Sabbath. A minister of the Church was able to announce in an Assembly report that the London correspondence which appears in the paper in question on Monday is dated Monday morning instead of Sunday night. This is, indeed, an advance. From a journalist of estimable character (considering his profession), I have learned how they do it. After the conclusion of the evening service in the London churches, they go home and read such a work as Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Holy Dying." This keeps them engaged until about 11 p.m. They then walk slowly and reverently to the London office, reproving on the way the 'bus-conductors for breaking the Sabbath. Arrived at the office, they close the shutters before lighting the gas, and then they sit on their stools motionless till midnight. The moment twelve o'clock strikes they begin.

EDINBURGH, A BACK-SLIDING SODOM.

The young divinity student, of whom I have already spoken, tells me that reading in the pulpit is now so common in Edinburgh that it is the rule rather than the exception. It is some years since I have visited that sinful and backsliding Sodom, but I can well believe this. As you are aware, I seldom vacate my pulpit now, for the sad reason that there are so few ministers able to fill it. Last summer I took no holiday, because I dreaded lest my pulpit might be occupied by some wolf in sheep's clothing who would demoralise Benbecula in my absence. Two Sabbaths ago, however, I was laid up with a bad cold (the result of a funeral), and a probationer who happened to be in the neighbourhood volunteered to take my place for the day. "unworthy though he was to fill my shoes." I liked the modesty of his remark, and allowed him to do so. Think of my consternation when my man (you remember Rhoderick?) hurried to the manse immediately after the forenoon service to tell me that the probationer had had the hardihood to read his sermon. Such a thing, I need hardly say, was never before attempted in the Free Church of Benbecula. I sent Rhoderick to the misguided young man to reason with him—for I could not move from the manse myself—and I nearly swooned on receiving the answer that the youth intended to read again in the afternoon. He did read again, but mark the interference of Providence. You know how draughty our church is. He had only got as far as "first," when a gust of wind swept through the kirk and blew the loose leaves on which the sermon was written hither and thither. The presuming young man was quite unable to proceed, and after a few extra Psalms had been sung the service came to an end at three o'clock. Think of that in a kirk famous for the longest services in Scotland? Now, what does this incident tell us? Two things, my dear brother—viz., that our divinity students are encouraged to read, and that they are not brought up in that respect and veneration for the older ministers of the Church, which is so fit and seemly a thing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore it to every one Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

IN the course of an article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on Central Asian Politics, Professor Vambery refers to the attitude of England and Russia towards Persia. He draws an unfavourable comparison between the timid effete and unworthy policy pursued by England in Iran and the feverish activity of Russia:—

It is more than a quarter of a century since all kind of blame and invectives were first thrown upon this suicidal policy, and if British statements nevertheless insist with a rare tenacity, worthy a better purpose, on the continuance of their disastrous demeanour, it shows that they are intentionally blind to the fact that the motives which provoked years ago, and to a certain extent also justified the change of policy inaugurated with the Mission of Malcolm at Teheran, have now entirely ceased to exist. Persia, which has enjoyed for two years the not very enviable advantage of a Russian neighbourhood along the whole northern and north-eastern frontier, actually views matters in a quite different light from before, and giving up the hypercritic policy of continually intriguing with the two leading Powers interested in her fate, she has been throughtly taught as to the imminent dangers in store for her from a predominating Russian influence. Juding from the outward behaviour of the Shah and his chief ministers, this assumption may be found invalid, and may be well doubted; but in examining closely the current matters, we cannot fail to observe that the Persian ogling with St. Petersburg and with London, far from being spontaneous, is mostly, nay exclusively, owing to the coldness and indifference experienced from the part of England. In fact, the adroitness and cleverness with which the *roles* in this unwilling doublesided play have been distributed between, and are carried on by, Nasreddin Shah and his chief advisers, cannot be sufficiently admired.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SHAH AND THE PERSIAN PRINCES.

His Majesty the Shahinshah, certainly mere thoughtful and cautious then generally believed, represents the strict personification of neutrality; he is steadily buttoned up to the neck, and the smiles he shows, the compliments he pays, and the salutations he gives to the ambassadors of England and Russia, are scrupulously measured to a hair-breath. Orientals have always excelled in the art of dissembling, and his Persian Majesty is undoubtedly a great master in it; but I am told on good authority that in the inmost recess of his heart English sympathies are predominating, and that his apparent leaning to Russia is only the outcome of the seriously threatening attitude of the Northern Colossus. The Shah evidently acts in accordance with the Oriental proverb, "You must kiss the hand you cannot cut off, and put it submissively on your head." His sons, the royal princes, are, on the contrary, the bearers of outspoken party-colours and party-signs. Whilst Mozaffar -ed-din Mirza, the heir-apparent and second son of the Shah, is ostensibly parading his Russian sympathies from his governor seat in Tabriz, we find in Zil-es-Sultan Mirza, his second and undoubtedly most capable son, a zealous and staunch admirer of Germany and England. This prince, actually at the head of affairs in Isfahan, is life and soul a soldier, and such is the fancy he took for the Prussian uniform, that he adopted the famous Pickalhaube (helmet) for a nightcap. As a contrast to these two royal offsprings, the third son, Kamran Mirza, pleases himself to show neutrality. A similar distribution is to be noticed amongst the various ministers. If the Minister of War be accidentally noted for his Russian sympathies, then the Minister of Interior will be certainly a man of outspoken English feelings, and while the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, namely the Mukhbir-ed-Dowlet, became conspicuous by his excellent relations with the British Embassy of Teheran, he has been replaced by Yahya Khan, a partisan of Russia; an appointment with regard to which Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, lately Minister of the United States to Persia, remarks, that England has been caught napping.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN ANGLO-PERSIAN ALLIANCE.

In the face of the sketched demeanour of Persia in her arduous task of conciliating both parties, are we not entitled to ask: What would be the result of England's openly and decisively supporting the cause of Persia, and would it not be desirable in transforming the Shah at once into a safe and valuable ally to England? I daresay everybody throughly conversant with the present political conditions of Persia will agree in our saying that England cannot remain henceforward indifferent to Russia's plans and doings in the country between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, and that the intrigues of the time will leave the present king and his country from the difficult task of a constant tacking, through her coming forward with outspoken proofs of protection and amity. Not Afghanistan, but Persia, ought to have been styled the earthern pot between two brazen vessels, and as such it commanded, if not greater, than certainly an equal care and consideration on the part of English statesmen. In this respect Russia has greatly distanced her rival.

RUSSIAN COMMUNICATON ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

What must strike us before all, is the plans and party carried ott net of roads, by which Russia is almost sure to extend her trade over more than half of the Persian territory. As regarding certain articles, she has already baffled all competition; and has particularly injured the commercial interest of England. In 1885 General Rohrber commenced the construction of a carriage-road from Gok-Tepe to the frontier of Persia, which was soon afterwards superseded by a branch from Ashkabad to Budjnurd and Kutchan, executed by the Russian civil engineer, M. N. Tolpigo, and by General Gasteiger Khan on the part of Persia. To this will be joined a steam tramway, projected by a merchant, named M. S. Nikolayeff, of about two hundred and thirty versts to Meshed, connecting this emporium of the Khorasan trade with the interior of Russia, affording at the same time the best opportunity to make use of this route for military transport, if the necessity should arise. Owing to the close neighbourhood on the Herirud and on the northern slopes of the Kubbet mountains, the whole north-east of Persia is nearly in the hands of Russian merchants; and considering the much-discussed schemes of railway communication between Tiflis and Tebriz, as well as the projected great line from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf, the concession of which is to be secured for a Russian company by the exertions of the newly appointed ambassador, Prince Dolgoruki, we may well say the Government of St. Petersburg is in the best way of establishing its influence over all Iran.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIA.

BEFORE the members of the Hindu Union Club Surgeon K R Kirtikar, on July 10, delivered a lecture on the above subject. In the course of his remarks Dr Kirtikar said:—Between this extensive range of the purely abstract and concrete sciences is a wide gulf which is occupied by, what are termed, the physical sciences which illustrate and simplify them both, exercising the intellect like the former, and like the latter rendering the study of the material universe, its laws and its workings, simpler and easier to comprehend, notwithstanding their complex nature. With regard to these concrete sciences, we in India have been so much accustomed to receive them at second-hand that our energy to work independently for their advancement is paralysed. Not that we Orientals are intellectually inferior to those Western European nations, who are at present the sole possessors of the ways and means and the appliances for advancing the varied sciences which have developed the resources of their respective countries which have advanced their commerce, made them richer, found increasing occupation to their increasing populations, and raised their countrymen in the scale of civilization. It is not any intellectual inferiority, but a want of training, that has left the mind of even the most intellectual Orientals in a state of lethargy which necessarily recoils and reflects on our national life. As a proof of this, I have only to appeal to you with respect to our national pride, the Vedas, of which, however, not being a Sanskrit scholar of any pretentions, I must speak with caution. A nation that could produce these works, thousands of years ago, could not be less intellectual than any of the most intellectual intellect on the face of the earth. Take one of the abstract sciences; astronomy, for instance. Even here I must speak with caution, for it is a noted fact I am a duffer in mathematics as well. But I know something of the history of astronomy in this country. Long before the Eastern and Western nations came into contact with each other, long before the intellectual faculties of the hideclad and painted Western barbarians had begun to develope themselves or shed their lustre on their own surrounding, the Hindoo had his astrologer, foretelling to the very minute when the eclips of the sun or the moon would be visible in the sky. This is no small feat of intellect. This is no inferior intellect! Not satisfied with this accurate prophesying of the heavenly wonders, the imaginative Hindoo mind concocted in its mythological crucible the strange story of Rahu and Ketu swallowing up the moon and the sun. There is no doubt, however, that in these days we have sunk intellectually low, but I attribute this circumstance to our having neglected our powers rather than to a want of them. There are still instances of the most perfect type of intellect among us, and it is with the object of utilising this, it is with the object of advancing our social and commercial existence that I propose to address to the subject of scientific research in our country. If I felt from experience that we were intellectually unfit to carry such an important work ourselves, I should be the first to admit, for I admit the principle of the saying which asks the cobbler not to get beyond his last. It must be admitted that the physical energy which marks the inhabitants of temperate and sub-tropical climates cannot exist here. The tropical portions of Asia are distinctly different in physical character from the temperate regions of Europe. No human efforts will change the climatic aspects of the two. The Hindoo is a hot-house plant, growing under forced circumstances. The European grows in the temperate climate under vigorating influences. The body of the Hindoo developes early and dies early. The mind of the Hindoo develops early and degenerates early. So much so that at sixty he is proverbially without intellectual vigour. This does not mean necessarily that there is absence of intellect or inferiority of intellect. However, let that point be. How is research to be advanced in this country? That our education in the concrete sciences is defective, no one will deny. Our University curriculum makes these sciences an optional subject. Performing, as it does, the sole function of an examining body, it is not responsible wholly for the want of more appliances in our highest educational institutions. Nor am I disposed to find fault with the educational authorities, even if these were not the days of financial retrenchment, for giving but a half-hearted support to the cultivation of the concrete sciences of botany, zoology and geology, when I know that, even in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the special attention has only of late been given to the cultivation of science. We feel ourselves competent—at least some of us do—to represent our country in the political institutions of England; we feel ourselves competent to compete with the most advanced and ruling English politicians of the day; we feel ourselves competent to advise English politicians how we should be given our political franchise, and what political thinker should represent Indian interests in Parliament. If we can do all this in one department, we ought to be able to raise an equally higher head in matters of scinse. We ought to be able to tell England what we can do for our scientific advancement, how we can develope the vast resources of this country, how we can teach science to our rising generation, and how we can instruct European scientific men in matters scientific regarding this country. We ought to be able to produce by our own independent exertions a race of scientific men who could stand shoulder to shoulder with our political thinkers, men of equal power, men of broader sympathies, and with a wider field for useful and profitable work. The educational authorities have made no special efforts in rearing our powerful political thinkers. The educational authorities need not be expected to raise for us a body of scientific men. Of course, I am not addressing you as their spokesmen. Our science men should be as much the outcome of the present system of education as their political compeers are. Such a growth of intellectual men is quite possible, if only those of us, who are variously connected with educational matters, whether as fellows or graduates of the University, undergraduates, schoolmasters, or pupils, if only some of us determined to work with that devotion, zeal, and earnestness, which mark the doings of our political confreres. We must raise a class of scientific observers who will proceed to their work of experimental research with a clear head, remembering to note the results of their individual investigations, but refraining from drawing general conclusions from limited data and from improperly conducted, isolated experiments. The study of science, continued the lecturer, in England was unfettered, but some years ago an anti-vivisection movement was started by some tender-hearted people to prevent vivisection under the impression that a wholesale slaughter of animals was cruelly practised by scientific men in the name of science to satisfy a morbid desire of cutting open animals for experimental purposes. Now, the subject of vivisection is very highly controversial, especially as even among men of science of the very highest kind, and among men of the most tender sympathies there is a difference of opinion. The wonder to me is that men who indulge in cold sports, killing birds for the mere vice of it—or call it the pleasure of it—men going in for deerstalking, pigeon shooting, rabbit hunting for their own personal comfort or pleasure, should object to sacrifice a few rabbits in the advancement of science. I can understand a devout Hindoo, a Brahman or notably a Buria who would not even kill a flea, who would feed ants with sugar, being shocked at experimenting on living animals, but I cannot understand a beefeating nation objecting to a judicious use of animals for vivisection purposes. At one of these anti-vivisection meetings the strangest sight is to see birds' bill and birds' heads and wings and beautiful plumage decorating the bonnets of the lady speakers addressing the vivisection! Such is human nature, so selfish and yet so human and philanthropic. Science, however, is progressing in England, in spite of this opposition. It has, however, crippled the growth of science. In other European nations this spirit of bitterness is absent. Scientific experiment is, therefore, unfettered. Some of the most useful and advantageous researches in connection with cattle-disease in Indian talukas, Rain in twelve talukas. River at Kotri on 11th,

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	Last year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Bank, Ltd.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	100	7½ p.ct.	156
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	875
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Comml. B. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10prm
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	15dis
Himalaya Bank, Ltd.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	120
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. B. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad.int.		...
Agricultural Phosphates	10	y 10 p.ct.		34
Alipore Coal Co.	10	nil.		120
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Asiatic Jute Co., Ltd.	100	nil.		1qdn
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.		145
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.		94
Bengal Coal Co., Ltd.	1000	7 p. ct.		1500x
B. Barsgunda Copper (preference A shares)	£10	.....		10½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	.....		7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.		71
Do. Mills Co., Ltd.	£100	2½ p.ct.		1,300
Do. Silk Co., Ltd.	100	y 7 p. ct.		68
Do. Telephone Co.	100	3 p. ct.		50
Bonded Warehouse	100	Rs 10 p.ct.		270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.		68
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.		80
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.		140
Calcutta Central Press	100	7 p. ct.		105
Calcutta Hydraulic	10	n.i.		55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.		109
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 3 p. ct.		87
Camperdown P. Co., Ltd.	100	8 p. ct.		101x
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.		85
Carew & Co., Ltd. (Sugar)	100	2 p. ct.		103
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.		115
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.		63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.		52
Crown Brewery Masuri	100	y 7 p. ct.		105
Crystal Ice Co., Ltd.	100	nil.		80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	9 p. ct.		103
Do. & K. Road Co.	100	.....		34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ltd.	100	2½ p. ct.		92x
Do. Mining Co., Ltd.	10	.....		4
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.		40
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.	100	5 p. ct.		100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ltd.	500	4 p. ct.		40
Equitable Coal Co., Ltd.	250	nil.		145
Fortdilloolie Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.		80
Gobra Tannery Co., Ltd.	100	nil.		100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.		205
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Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.		92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ltd.	75	nil.		20d
Howrah Docking Co.	50	Rs 5 p.sh		115
Do. Mills Co., Ltd.	100	nil.		89
India G. S. N. Co., Ltd.	10	0 p. ct.		99
Jhaul Pressing Co., Ltd.	100	nil.		1qdn
Kamarhatty Jute Mills	50	nil.		110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ltd.	10	y 10 p.ct.		110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....		110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	nil.		70
Lyall & Co., Ltd., Allahabad	100	y 12 p. ct.		99
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	.....		65
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.		205
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Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ltd.	10	y 12 p. ct.		115
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.		99
New Beebeeboom Coal	100	5 p. ct.		101
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.		50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ltd.	£10	3 p. ct.		£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.		80
Ramkristopore Press	100	nil.		35
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	25 p. ct.		498
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.		35
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.		240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	.....		Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	.....		Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.		59
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.		51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.		104
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.		99
Union Jute Co., Ltd.	75	3 p. ct.		130
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.		83

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Tarai (Darj.)	100	nil.		70
Amiesbie (Assam)	100	nil.		1qdn
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct.		60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.		48
Assam Company	180	5 ad.int.		530
Baintburrie Tea Co., Ltd.	100	nil		100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.		66
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.		40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct.		30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct.		40
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		165
Burkhoiah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.		22
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.		106
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.		32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil.		28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil.		24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.		15
Cochoola (Cachar)	100	nil.		10
Cuttachorra (Cachar)	100	nil.		100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct.		100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.		31
Debra Doon	100	5 p. ct.		45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	3½ p. ct.		80
Dhunsiri	100	nil.		95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.		136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct.		156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.		102x
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.		34
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.		20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil.		34
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....		Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.		190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil.		99
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	.....		1qdn
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.		12
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil.		32
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct.		66
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.		95
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.		35
Hopetown	100	0 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct.		100
Hotewar (Dhota Nagpore)	100	.....		100
Hunwai (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.		100
Indian Tarai	500	10 p. ct.		440
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct.		100
Jalpigs Val (Cachar)	100	2½ p. ct.		62
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ltd.	£5	8 ad.int.		80
Jingiam Darjeeling	100	nil.		92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.		150
Kalascherra (Cachar)	100	nil.		20
Kamptie Gwalbe (Assam)	100	.....		par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct.		105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.		105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.		45
Kossaula	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	nil.		14
Kurseong & Darjeeling	200	nil.		50
Do. contributory	200	nil.		50
Kutai (Cachar)	100	10 p. ct.		108
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct.		32
Leesh River (W. Doors)	£10	4 p. ct.		par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	4½ p. ct.		55
Loobah	100	10 p. ct.		105
Lower Assam	£71	nil.		5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.		Nml.
Lucklmpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		90
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.		23
Meani Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.		101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct.		90
Moburgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.		25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.		14
Do. contributory	100	nil.		9
Moran, Assam	80	nil.		30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.		90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.		50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.		...
New Gois Ghat, Assam	£10	.....		1qdn
New Mohul (Cachar)	100	11 p. ct.		100
North Western Cachar	100	2½ p. ct.		98
Phœnix (of Cachar)	85	nil.		27
Pankaroo (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct.		55
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil.		100
Phoolbaree Tea Co., Ltd.	100	9 p. ct.		80
Puttaroah (Sylhet)	100	nil.		25
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.		40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.		40
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.		58
Rungloo Rungliot	100	10 p. ct.		110
Sagmottie (Assam)	100	nil.		2qdn
Samkuli Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct.		110
Shillong Mutual, Cachar	50	8 p. ct.		4-5d
Sutoond Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct.		29
Sulim Tea Co., Ltd.	100	2 p. ct.		40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.		80
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct.		51
Singlo Tea Co.	100	.....		100
Singtom Tea Co., Ltd.	100	4 p. ct.		108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		25
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.		65
Stingo River (Chittg.)	100	nil.		16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.		26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.		90
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.		100
Tingri Tea Co., Ltd.	100	2½ p. ct.		101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct.		135
Upper Assam	£10	nil.		15
Wahabarie W. Doors	100	.....		...

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Total dividend on crop of 1886.
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=Buyers.
s Sellers.
w=Wanted.
x Exclusive of dividend.
n=Nominal.
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A QUESTION ANSWERED.

It is generally conceded among medical men that sugar diabetes is incurable. It is indeed a terrible affliction, and any knowledge as to its relief and cure should be given the widest possible publicity. The following letter from Hon. B. K. Bruce, ex-Register of the United States Treasury, should receive the attention the gentleman's standing entitles it to:—

To the Editor of the Herald.—Sir:—

"Washington, D.C, Aug. 10, 1885.—Some two years ago I first underwent medical treatment for what I supposed was malaria, but which my physician said was sugar diabetes, generally regarded as incurable. My trouble was aggravated, no doubt, by the mental work incident to my office of Register. I had eminent physicians of this city, who did all they could for me, holding me to strict diet which diminished the quantity of sugar and water. I was finally discharged as well, but I wish to say that when the doctors pronounced me cured I was really worse in body and mind than at any time since I had been under their care. I was weak, suffering, spiritless, and almost without hope, passing an immense quantity of water, nearly five quarts daily, of high specific gravity, and was gradually losing flesh. Much alarmed, I resorted to Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure. At that time I had lost forty pounds of flesh. I began, at once, to take the medicine as directed, and within a week recognised a slight improvement. This encouraged me to the most exact following of the directions, and now at the end of three months I am another man. I have gained flesh, lost the pains that racked me, the discharge of urine has been regulated, the sugar has disappeared, I am improved in strength and spirits, moving about with ease, where formerly I could not get about at all. My fluids have resumed their natural character and appearance. The other day, when stepping into a street car at a crossing I found Dr. ——within, who eyed me up and down in a surprised way, and then remarked:

"'Why, Senator, you are a well man!'

"'Well, I feel pretty well,' I answered.

"'What did it?' he questioned.

"'Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure,' I said.

"The doctor muttered an incredulous reply! I have met many friends who have expressed astonishment at my continued improvement, knowing as they did my protracted indisposition, and the great difficulty of a cure in this disease.

"B. K. Bruce,
"Ex-U.S. Senator and Ex-Register of U.S. Treasury."

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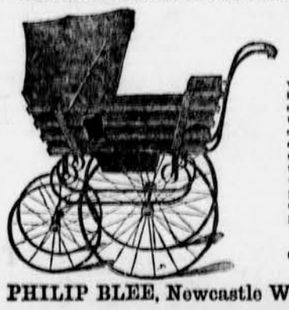

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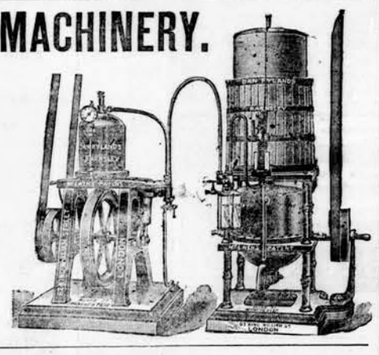

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THE BECK-REECE PATENT
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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " "	15 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.
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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
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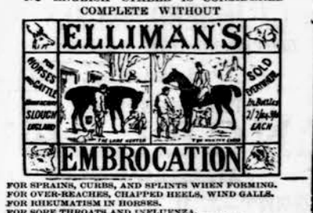

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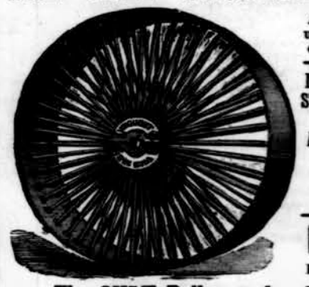

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